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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHILE SNOWS ARE FALLING.

The springtime came—the springtime went,
With shimmering cloud and shiny weather,
The golden glory of June was spent;
On hills and fields we roamed together,
We walked through autumn's purple haze,
The future's dream of bliss forestalling,
And shuddering thought of winter days,
With snows a-falling.

For earth was all so wondrous fair,
And heaven smiled down so blue above it,
Each wandering breath of balmy air
But bade us learn anew to love it.
What wonder if with all so bright,
And wild birds through the woodland calling,
We sighed to think of a winter's night,
And snow a-falling.

But when at last the world was dressed
In shining robes of ice-mail gleaming,
And calm white silence lulled to rest
The pale, dead flowers beneath it dreaming;
Behold we woke to find made true
The hope our hearts had been forestalling,
And life grew fairer than we knew
While snows were falling.

Ah, well! the days of youth fly fast,
Their suns grow dim, their blossoms wither,
And all the dreams that made our past
Fly fast and far, we know not whither;
But when we tread life's wintry slope,
We hear again their voices calling,
And Memory clasps the hand of Hope,
While snows are falling.

THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER

Or My Husband's Brother.

She was a fresh, fair, blue-eyed thing; and as her young husband clasped her tiny waist, and raised her till her lips touched his bearded ones, he thought what a delicious estate was "Fool's Paradise," and what very unnecessary attributes were experience and common sense in such a pretty little wife as the one of whom he had been the happy possessor about three months.

"Oh, Fred! nearly two whole days What shall I do?"

And the azure eyes became suffused with tears.

Fred was a manly fellow; and, therefore, though an adoring husband, averse to scenes.

"My darling pet," said he, "don't be silly. One would think I were going to see the Antipodes. Men often have to take these little journeys. Don't be a goose, Ellie, but just sit down and put a button on that shirt of mine, and mend the holes in my gloves, and I shall be back before you can say 'Jack Robinson'"

With this playful speech the husband tore himself away from those tender, encircling arms, and was waving his bride a cheerful farewell from the knife-board of a suburban omnibus, before sentiment had culminated to flooding point. Indeed, there was little demand for sympathy; Fred Wilson being merely a clerk in a banking-house, who was off to Southampton to meet a brother returning to England, after ten years' absence.

Elizabeth, or "Ellie"—as her young brothers and sisters, and subsequently her husband, more endearingly styled her—was of too volatile a temperament to grieve long after the rumble of the wheels had died away; but I'm sorry to say that, having an especial aversion to the use of woman's weapon, the needle, she postponed the repairs of shirt and gloves, for the more agreeable consideration of what nice little pudding she should order for dinner, and whether their somewhat limited income would justify her in any little extra indulgence in the shape of a piece of salmon or some early peas, as a consolation. No, Ellie was not greedy; but, dear reader, did you never try the wonderful potency of creature comforts," under those mock sorrows for ourselves? Ellie was not a sensualist in any extraordinary degree; neither was she anything of a heroine, who would starve herself for love, or pine away in absence. She was soon singing merrily, as she ran down the stairs of their little Cockney villa, and then remembering her grievance, descanting upon it somewhat too freely in the kitchen to the general servant they employed, who had to wash her hands, after blackening the boots and grates, to concoct the puddings; but as "poverty makes strange bed-fellows," so must it rule and regulate those who are its subjects everywhere.

A clerk, on a salary of a hundred a year added to the interest of a thousand pounds left him by his maternal grandmother, with a childish, portionless girl-bride, cannot afford to be squeamish; and Fred and Ellie never dreamt of being so, or of quarreling with Betsey, their maid-of-all-work, when she left the imprint of a black thumb on their dinner plates.

"Lor, maan," the aforesaid damsel is saying to her young mistress, "I'd never be a frettin' after master already! Think o' me and my Bill, as is on the high seas, and has never met three years come next Michaelmas. There was some lovely mack'rel cried just now, and I'll be bound the man ain't got far."

Ellie ceased her plaints at the suggestion, and awoke to the realities of life. After she had just stepped out to one or two shops, gossipped with her next neighbor over the paling, sown on the shirt button and forgotten the gloves, the morning had slipped away.

Betsey's lovely mackerel at dinner, and a nap after it, were great consolers; but as the shades of evening gathered round Ellie's spirits flagged again, and a nervous dread seized on her. She took up a book and tried to read; but Mrs. Fred Wilson was, at the best of times, far from literary, and in her present desolate condition she was utterly unable to fix her mind upon the pages before her, so she wandered round the room, and took up some cases of photographs, which seemed companions to her in her solitude.

There was her husband in every phase, from infancy to manhood; but the one that most arrested her gaze was a double picture of himself and a youth two years his senior. There was just enough resemblance to tell them to be brothers, not enough to make the likeness striking; and this brother of Fred's a clerk in a mercantile house in China, and whom she had never seen, was on his homeward voyage, and might even now be setting foot on English ground—no doubt as manly looking as Fred—utterly unlike the ruddy, smooth-faced Charlie in the photograph she held. Then came the natural speculation, "Shall I like him?—will he like me?" when she started, and nearly dropped the case, for a loud double knock at the front door almost shook the little house.

"It is Fred come back!" was her only thought: and she rushed to open the door, forgetting in a wife's eagerness, all nervous tremors. Yes; there was the black leather bag, the umbrella, the tall, manly form, which rushed in at once; but the large whiskers did not approach her face—only the large hands seized hers, and, as the hat was put familiarly on the hall slab, she saw it was not her husband, nor any one at all like him, except in height and color of hair. She trembled and flushed, and would have called "Betsey," had she dared, when all her fears were dispelled by the stranger's address, and she reflected how silly she had been.

"Well, my dear sister, I'm afraid I've surprised you. Where's Fred?"

"Oh, Charlie, is it you? I'm so glad—come in!" and then she welcomed the traveler into a snug little parlor, called Betsey to bring a pair of Fred's slippers, and otherwise cossetted the great big fellow.

Of course it was Charlie Wilson, her husband's brother; and as such she could not make too much of him.

"Only think, how unlucky; And Fred has gone to Southampton to meet you," she said.

"Dey-vilish unlucky! Ah, well, the ship came in a day sooner." Puff, puff. And Ellie having assured him she didn't mind smoking, the clouds wreathed up from his meerschaum. Then he took a long pull at the tumbler of stiff brandy and water and stretched out his legs upon an opposite chair.

"It's very jolly to be in England again," he vouchsafed, and then relapsed into silence.

Ellie found her new brother-in-law neither affectionate nor communicative; and kindly disposed as she had been towards him. Before the evening was half over she had stigmatised him mentally as a thorough snob, utterly unlike dear Fred. But, then, living abroad does alter men so. Tumbler after tumbler of brandy and water were mixed, and disappeared down his capacious throat; and a choice ham, which she had ordered in for his repast, looked very foolish indeed when foolish carried out.

Still, Ellie would have forgiven this to Fred's brother, but she did not see why he should wink so familiarly at Betsey when she came in for the tray, or weigh the spoons and forks superciliously on his fingers, while he criticised the mark, to see if they were silver, as if he did not know that a bank clerk could not so well afford plate as a Chinese merchant. Then, too, he seemed to care so little to hear or ask about Fred, or any of the family.

Poor Ellie was fairly heart-sick, and ready to cry with disappointment and the wearisome task of entertaining this great rough stranger, who appeared to grow more taciturn and sulky as she made more advances; so, about eleven o'clock, as he seemed to be smoking himself into a doze, aided by the quantity of spirit he had consumed, she ventured to suggest that she would retire to rest.

"Ah, yes, do, to be sure," he replied, promptly, as if relieved; "dont let me keep you up. I sometimes sit and smoke all night."

"What a brute!" thought Ellie. "I showed you your room, Mr. Wilson." (No, she could'nt say "Charles" now. He was so different to the "Charles" Fred had portrayed.)

"Yes, yes; all right, but—ahem—I've been thinking if I were to run down to Southampton early to-morrow morning before you're up. I might bring my brother back a few hours sooner, you see. He'll perhaps be waiting about, thinking the ship isn't in."

"To be sure," cried Ellie, eagerly, "that is a kind thought! Go by all means, He's not such a bad fellow, after all—and I shall get rid of him to-morrow," was her congratulation.

"There's only one difficulty; I've nothing but this confounded Chinese draft," and he took a dirty piece of paper from his pocket and flourished it. "A foreign house will cash it for you—its a tenner; but I've lots of tin, and you may buy a wedding present with the rest, if you'll advance me five upon it."

Ellie was only too happy, she never stopped to examine the document—probably would have been no wiser if she had, for the little woman was not over gifted with brains—but just glancing at some apparently Chinese hieroglyphics, she popped it in her portmonaie, and ran up stairs to her dressing case to fetch a precious five-pound note which had been given her as *dowry* by "poor papa" (a hard-worked, ill-paid curate, with eleven children) on her wedding day.

Ere she went to sleep that night she had bought many imaginary articles with the five pounds her brother-in-law had so generously presented, and awoke in the morning with a horrid nightmare that she had purchased an ornamental clock for the mantel-peice, and when she would have paid for it the "Chinese draft" crumbled in her fingers, and she was rudely given into the custody of two policemen as an impostor, when she awoke, screaming to Fred to save her.

The morning sun was streaming on her face, and to the horrid dream succeeded the pleasant reality that the odious "brother-in-law" was certainly gone, and the dear husband would return to her in a few hours.

Poor Ellie had never passed such a wretched day in her young life as the preceding one, and so she confided to Betsey, in the course of the morning. The stranger's bed had evidently not been slept in, and the only trace of his visit having been rather *spiritous* and *spiritual*, was the empty brandy bottle and reeking atmosphere of the usually pure little apartment sacred to love and Ellie.

She flung open the windows, and with Betsey's aid hastily removed all trace of the intruder's recent presence, half-shocked with herself for the repugnance with which "Brother Charlie" had inspired her, so different to the sisterly affection Fred had assured her she would feel for him.

In the course of the morning the gloves were mended; and all the afternoon Ellie sat and watched for the absent husband. It must have been nearly five when wheels were heard approaching, and a cab with a weather-beaten portmanteau on the top drew up. Two gentlemen sprang out, but Ellie had only eyes for one.

"Oh, Fred, dearest, I am so glad!"

"Ellie, my darling, how are you? Charlie, come here old fellow. This is my little wife. You may give him a sisters's kiss, pet, and think yourself a lucky dog, my boy."

It was dreadful to poor Ellie to be pushed into the arms of that horrible man, but disgust was merged into astonishment at the heartiness of the fraternal salute, the pleasant, genial tone of the voice that acknowledged her favor. Then she summoned courage to look up. What did it mean.

"Why, Ellie!" laughed her husband "you seem thunderstruck! What's the matter, child? Isn't he like what you expected?"

"Y-e-e-s—no, no," stammered Ellie, as she gazed spell-bound at the bright face, smiling with just Fred's smile, at her persistent scrutiny, and with a beating heart and a few tears, followed the tale of her visitor the preceding evening, not omitting the smallest detail, even to her own dream.

At first, her husband seemed perplexed, afterwards a little angry; and finally, catching his newly restored brother's twinkling eye, they both gave way to a burst of merriment.

Then spoke Fred, "My darling little wife, you've done a hundred and one foolish things since we were married, but this beats all. You've positively allowed a swindler to get into the house under false pretenses, and do you out of a five pound note, to say nothing of a bottle of brandy, &c. Charlie, shall we ever make this little woman fit to govern a household, or fill any post of responsibility, think you."

Ellie would have pouted, only her husband's arm was round her, and the tone of his voice so gentle and kind. How many would have scolded and stormed under similar circumstances—for five pound notes were by no means common articles to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wilson; and it appeared on subsequent inquiry, that the teaspoon—which happened to be silver—with which the bearded adventurer had stirred his grog, had mysteriously parted company with the glass (like the gentleman himself) and never was more seen.

"Well, all I can say is, it's the neatest case of swindle I ever heard of," said Charlie dryly, "and does the rascal infinite credit. Of course, he ascertained from the servants or tradespeople where you had gone, and all main points, and traded upon the information. I thought when I left England the London swindler had attained a pitch of perfection not to be surpassed, but I find in ten years the "march of intellect 'has taken rapid strides with these clever chaps. Never, mind my dear, we live and learn, even from thieves. The excellent idea of my 'droppel ganger,' or double self, shall be carried out, and you and Fred must invest in a wedding gift from your unworthy but veritable brother, a 'tenner,' which I promise you shall not crumble to pieces, but resolve itself into hard cash, and a substantial reminder of the piece of experience and worldly wisdom you have gained from your Husband's Brother!"

Note—should any one scoff at this tale as improbable, the author begs to assure his readers that if they will take the trouble to search the London Times of June, 1866, they will find a similar fraud practiced upon which this story is founded.

The Late James H. Hackett.

(From the N. Y. Post.)

The death of this eminent actor, which is recorded in another column of the Evening Post, would naturally call for an account of his professional career and the more important incidents of his life. The following abstract written by himself only two months ago, will be read with interest:

AN ABSTRACT AND BRIEF CHRONICLE, OCTOBER, 1871.

James Henry Hackett was born in his mother's house, 72 William street, New York, 15th March, 1800. Was a pupil at Union Hall Academy, Jamaica, L. I., from 1805 to 1815, when he was admitted a member of the Freshman class of Columbia College, New York. He read law for a year in 1817, in the office of General Robert Bogardus, New York city. In 1818 he became clerk to the firm of Fish & Wilcox, wholesale grocers, 120 Front street, New York, A. K. Fish being his first cousin. In April, 1819, he married Catharine D. Lee Sugg, first singer of the Park Theatre corps, and took her from the stage. In April, 1820, he went to Utica, N. Y., and became a leading merchant, and resided there five years with his wife and three sons. John K. Hackett, his son, was born at Utica, 13th February, 1821. April, 1825, he quitted Utica, returned to New York city and began the wholesale grocery business at 113 Front street. Jonathan Sturges was then a clerk to his next door neighbor, Luman Reed. He speculated heavily and very successfully for a season, but became unfortunate in business before the end of that year, which was remarkably disastrous to mercantile speculations. In March, 1826, he made an attempt upon the stage of the Park Theatre, New York; was successful and adopted it as a profession. In 1827 he contributed $5,000—a sum he had saved out of his earnings as an actor—to increase the assets of his former business as a merchant, and effected a satisfactory settlement with all his commercial creditors. May, 1849, while he was lessee and manager of the Opera House in Astor Place, and Macready was his star, the friends of Forrest caused a riot and drove Macready from the stage. The damage to the building, which he was bound to repair, and to the manager's business, amounted to about $4,400; which sum, owing to the fact that then (1849) no law existed in New York to indemnify sufferers by riots, was a total and irrecoverable loss. Nevertheless, in January, 1855, when there was great suffering among the poor of New York city, and loud appeals made to the humane for their relief, Mr. Hackett, who had in the summer previous engaged in Europe the great Italian singers, Madame Grisi and Signor Mario, and an operatic corps for six months in America, and was in the midst of an enterprise which was notoriously only moderately profitable, spontaneously persuaded Grisi and Mario to sing at a concert (the only one given in New York gratuitously—their salary from Mr. Hackett being $1,200 for each performance—while Mr. Hackett freely gave the services of his other artistes (under his monthly pay) for "a Benefit to the Poor of New York." The net proceeds proved about $7,000, which sum was handed over forthwith by John E. Williams, Esq., president of the Metropolitan Bank, who had consented to officiate as treasurer on the occasion.

In March, 1864, Mr. Hackett projected the getting up of a monument to Shakespare, and was promptly and heartily cooperated with by Messrs. William Wheatley and Edwin Booth professionally, and through the influence of Judge Chas. P. Daly with the Commissioners of the Central Park a suitable spot there was appropriated for its foundation, and a cornerstone for a monument was laid April 23 1864, that being the three hundreth anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare. About $7,000 was raised by theatrical benefits gotten up by Messrs. Wheatley, Edwin Booth and Mr. Hackett, and about $19,000 by private subscriptions to the fund, out of which $20,000 has been paid to the sculptor, J. Q. A. Ward, for a statue in bronze, which is stored at present in the Central Park, until a suitable pedestal can be prepared and placed upon the foundation laid in 1864.

In December, 1864, just after President Lincoln's re-election, it was currently reported in Wall street "Mr. Morse, the United States consul at London, had intimated his desire to resign his office." A large number of Mr. Hackett's old friends and acquaintances among the wealthiest, most prominent and influential of the mercantile community of New York city, addressed a memorial to President Lincoln endorsing Mr. Hackett's good name and capability, and soliciting his appointment to that consulship in the event of a vacancy, and forwarded the memorial to Senator Edwin D. Morgan, who duly presented it to the President, and vouched for the high respectability of the merchants and bankers of New York city, who had taken such an earnest interest in Mr. Hackett's behalf.

The report, however, of Mr. Morse's desire to vacate his consulate at London proved to be erronous, and President Lincoln, who had about a year previous been so charmed with Mr. Hackett's *Falstaff* as to write him a complimentary letter, and solicited an opportunity, when Mr. Hackett might next visit Washington, to make and cultivate his social acquaintance, expressed his regret that his public policy, under the circumstances, disabled him then (January, 1865,) from appointing Mr. Hackett to some satisfactory foreign consulship, but at the same time he intimated his confidence, if Mr. Hackett could wait till the following summer, in his ability to find for him some agreeable position of that sort abroad. Mr. Lincoln was assassinated on the 14th of the ensuing April, and thus was foreclosed, and forever, Mr. Hackett's only hope—never having been a partisan politician—of any appointment under the government of his country.

To this memoir we need only add that since 1855 Mr. Hackett has appeared upon the stage rarely and irregularly, and though his mental and physical energies remained unimpared by age or any infirmities, up to within a short time of his death he persistently, of late years, refused all offers for a reappearance on the stage.

Following is the letter above referred to:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, August 17, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR:—Months ago I should have acknowledged the receipt of your book and accompanying kind note, and I now have to beg your pardon for not having done so.

For one of my age I have seen very little of the drama. The first presentation of Falstaff I ever saw was yours here last winter or spring. Perhaps the best compliment I can pay is to say, as I truly can, I am very anxious to see it again. Some of Shakespeare's I have never read, while others I have gone over as frequently as any unprofessional reader. Among the latter are "Lear," "Richard Third," "Henry Eight, "Hamlet," and especially "Macbeth." I think none equals "Macbeth." It is wonderful. Unlike you gentlemen of the profession, I think the soliloquy in "Hamlet" commencing, "Oh, my offense is rank," surpasses that commencing "To be or not to be." But pardon this small attempt at criticism. I should like to hear you pronounce the opening speech of "Richard the Third."

Will you not soon visit Washington again?

If you do, please call and let me make your personal acquaintance.

Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

JAMES. H. HACKETT, Esq.

A Respite from the Cholera.

The British *Medical Journal*, in noticing the fortunate respite from the invasion of cholera which we owe to the timely arrival of cold weather, takes occasion to remind us that it is but a respite which we are enjoying and nothing more. During the cold season the low temperature arrests the extension of the disease; it does not extinguish it or destroy the power of subsequent activity in the particles of contagion which await the return of a higher temperature. The Russian experience of 1847 is still at hand to teach us. The epidemic which had become general at the close of 1847 appeared to to be brought to an end by the severe winter of 1847-48. From the 1st of February, 1848, there were no more cholera deaths, and every one supposed the outbreak to be over. But the months of April and May of that year cruelly dispelled these illusions. Cholera re-appeared everywhere in its haunts of the previous year, and spread with frightful rapidity throughout the whole Russian empire. The number of deaths in all Russia in the month of July, 1848, is stated by Dr. Chasseaud, of Smyrna, in his prize essay, just published at Constantinople, to have amounted to 60,000 weekly.

The existing state of things at Constantinople, and the history of the German cholera ship Franklin, which reached New York, show that our present sense of security is based upon data which are merely local and superficial. It is certainly startling to learn that the dreaded enemy may possibly be even now in winter quarters among us waiting to commence his deadly attack in the spring, and we agree with our medical cotemporary that the London college of physicians are wise in availing themselves of this winter armistice to devise measures for resisting the epidemic. Unfortunately, however, the duty of carrying out any such defensive measures will rest not with scientific bodies but with sanitary authorities.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE CHINESE DELUGE.

Twenty Thousand Square Miles Submerged—Superstition of the Natives.

The Shanghai *Budget* of October 4 contains a letter from which we copy as follows:

All who have heard of the terrible floods in North China, consequent upon the overflow of the rivers, must wish that it were possible to investigate fully the cause, progress, and results of an event which cannot but have sad and far-reaching effects. But, unfortunately, we have to guess a good deal, as usual. We can only collect and compare the meagre and not very reliable evidence afforded by official documents with the stories current among the people, and testimony of the few foreigners who have had the opportunity of making personal observations. The country immediately about Pekin has escaped, and the crops thereabouts being above the average, it is said that our friends in the capital have concluded that the inundation is local and quite unimportant. For the sake of the poor peasantry, every one must hope that it is so. But I fear the hope is delusive. According to the most trustworthy information we can get (and it so happens we have the testimony of three or four English eye-witnesses from as many extreme points), it would seem that the submerged district is of vast extent—probably, at least twenty thousand square miles. To realize what this means, we have only to remember that it represents an area larger than one-third of England and Wales. The mind is appalled at the bare thought of such a calamity. Those upon the spot, as they look down upon drowned villages and ruined crops, or listen to the tales of desolation which reach them from the interior, or see the crowds of homeless and foodless refugees pouring into the city from the country, get some faint idea of the kind of suffering it is causing, but even they can have no adequate idea of its amount.

The story goes that before the river actually broke at Tsz-chu-lin, a messenger was sent from the Yamten to inspect the threatened spot. He found a small hole, and every sign of the coming disaster. But in the hole was a large fish. This was declared to be a god, and the the conclusion drawn was that it would be impious to try to stop the passage of the waters, as it was plainly the will of Heaven that the bank should give way.

When the catastrophe had actually occurred, and successive attempts to fill the breach had failed—the rushing stream having swept piles and reeds away—the tale grew. It was then said there were two fishes, one of which had gone up the country, while the other remained about the opening, and that of course it would be useless to do anything until the wanderer returned. A few days later I learned that the Tan-tai of Tien-tsin, in his capacity of conservator of rivers, etc., had gone to the break in the Eucho, on the west of the city, to sacrifice to Yuen-Shen, a fabulous tortoise or fish, who is supposed to control the waters. He went in great state, and was accompanied by other officials. Tables were placed upon the river banks, a tablet, incense urns, candle sticks, and all other necessary paraphernalia placed in their proper places, and then this strange ceremony began. Not having been present, I can only give the bare facts. Beside the actual worship, the principal business was a long prayer offered by the Tautai, who recounted the sufferings caused by the flood, the fruitless efforts made to stop the various breaks in the banks of the rivers, and besought the fish-god to allow them now to be repaired. The works at this spot were then recommenced at once.

Unfortunately, Yuen-Shen does not seem to have been satisfied, for before long the waters again asserted their power and swept away all the material gathered to resist them. Then the Tau-tai grew angry, and paid another visit to the breach. But there was no worship on this occasion; no incense, no offerings. *Cannon* took their place, and the magistrate roundly rated the god for his non-compliance with his wishes. "didn't I tell you so and so, and you paid no attention? You don't care for the trouble caused to so many thousands of people," etc. Bang! bang! bang! the cannon were let fly at him, and I suppose the worthy magistrate went home feeling that he had done his duty! There can be little doubt, whether he has made any impression on Yuen-Shen or not, that he has to a certain extent succeeded in convincing the people that *he* is not responsible for the flood and in confirming the popular superstition,

THE Emperor of China is soon to be married, and has imported a pair of elephants to assist at the ceremony. His future consort is undergoing a careful training in the etiquette of court life. For three years the looms of Nankin, Hongchau and Canton have been engaged on the silks and satins for her bridal trousseau, and just now they are announced as completed, at a cost of nearly half a million in our money. While the bridegroom who has the sun for his emblem, goes forth in a car drawn by elephants, his bride, who represents the moon, is to be borne to her palace in a palanquin composed entirely of strings of pearls.

CONSTANCY.

[FROM APPLETONS' JOURNAL.]

SCENE—*A Mountain-camp in the Sierra Nevada.* JACK, *washing clothes, soliloquizes*

Well, by Jove! Here's a handkerchief now,
Which, in washing my clothes, I find lying near
Decidedly feminine, too! Well, how
Could that thing ever have crept in here?
Is—a—bel, what is the other name?
By gracious, it must be Isabel King;
And I'd forgotten her! What a shame!
She was really a lovely little thing.

Now I remember—how could I forget!
The night when that handkerchief I took;
I wonder if she is married yet,
And if she still keeps that girlish look?
We sat on the beach—I believe it was Rye—
E'en now I hear how the wild surf sings—
And we were alone—there was nobody by,
And I said a grea many preposterous things.

And I pressed the handkerchief to my heart,
And swore to keep it for ever and ever;
And—it not being lace—she let it depart,
And I swore that it should go from me never.
And I've kept my promise for all these years;
Isabel, I am more faithful than you;
For, that you are married, I have my fears—
But, when was a woman known to be true!

For you have forgotten me quite, and I
Am wringing the suds from your handkerchief,
Which seems as though it would never get dry;
And now it is my assured belief
That I shall get married, when this trip's through;
I shall make the best husband in the world,
Because I am ever constant and true—
Witness this rag on the clothes-line curled.

By Jove! what's that? Why, Jim, old boy,
Wounded, and by a grizzly, you say;
And you killed him? Good!—that is cause for joy,
Put him down here, fellows, this side of the way,
Not fatal, but still I think, you will find
That it's far from fun to be clawed by a bear,
Here, bring us some stuff his wounds to bind;
Stay! Take that old handkerchief over there!

FRED W. LORING.

VARIETIES.

THERE are ten million cows in the United States.

A GIRL in Utah recently fell dead from lacing too tightly.

THE Dying Prince Hat" is among the latest conceits of the Cincinnati hat manufacturers.

THE people of Boston sent to Chicago large numbers of Christmas presents for the burnt-out children of that city.

ARCHBISHOP SPALDING of Baltimore has been suffering from ill health for some time past and at present is confined to his room altogether.

THE Illinois House of Representatives has adopted by a large majority a bill permitting women to hold offices in the departments of that state.

AT a coming grand wedding in Brooklyn there are to be twelve bridesmaids and no groomsmen, and the ushers at the house are to be young ladies instead of gentlemen, as is customary.

JONES says that he first met his wife in a storm, took her to the first ball in a storm, popped the question in a storm, married her in a storm, lived his subsequent married life in a storm, and buried her in pleasant weather.

IN Siberia, during the winter, milk is bought and sold in a frozen state, and can be carried for a long period in a simple bag. When required for use the requisite quantity is chopped off with a hatchet or sheath-knife, and thawed as needed.

IN a California theatre, a few nights since, a large red apple fell from the gallery and struck upon the bald and shining pate of a gentleman in the dress circle, then bounded into the orchestra and broke a fiddle.

A LADY who refused to give, after hearing a charity sermon, had her pocket picked as she was leaving church. On making the discovery she said: "The parson could not find the way to my pocket, but the devil did."

THE fangs of a bear, and the tusks of a wild boar do not bite worse and make deeper gashes than a goose-quill sometimes. No, not even the badger himself who is said to be so tenacious of his bite, that he will not give over his hold till he feels his teeth meet and the bones crack.

ONE evening in company, during conversation, a gentleman quoted the expression that "Man proposes and God disposes." "Yes," said a maiden present, "a man proposed to me once, I said no, and have never seen him since, so I thought somebody had disposed of him."

A NEGRO waiter, who had twice awakened a traveller to inform him that breakfast was ready, and a third time broke his slumbers by attempting to pull off the bedclothes, thus explained: "Massa, if you isn't gwine to git up, I must hab de sheet anyhow, 'case dey're waiting for de table-clof!"

THE necrological record of 1871 contains many names of world-wide fame; among them Herschel and Murchison, Dumas and De Kock, Auber and Thalberg. The list comprises also the honored names of George Ticknor, the Cary sisters, Alice and Phœbe; Generals Robert Anderson, James Totten, Thomas J. Rodman, and Commodore Tatnall. There have fallen among the clergy the Rev. Dr. Gannett, Father Taylor, Bishop Baker, and the Rev. Albert Barnes. The scroll also bears the name of John Slidell, James M. Mason and Clement L. Vallandigham.

ON one of the recent cold nights a lady acquaintance of ours, put her two boys in bed in a cold room, tucked them up, and sat down on the edge of the bed to hear them say their prayers. Johnny, aged seven, got through all right and cuddled up to Willie, aged five, who had just commenced his prayer. Presently Willie began to hurry, the words came faster than he could distinctly utter them, and the prayer ended thus: "I pray the Lord my soul to keep—amen—take your hand off from me or I'll warm your ear for you." Johnny was tickling him.—Nashau Telegraph.

A CONTEMPORARY has some remarks on the custom of standing treat, so prevalent in this country, and advises its readers to make a resolution to discountenance the custom by every means in their power, without regard to the imputation of meanness with which they may be assailed. It says this is one of the most senseless humbugs of the age, and a man might as well feel obliged to ask a casual acquaintance when he meets him in a shoe shop, to select covering for his feet, as to feel bound to ask him to drink when he meets him in a barroom. Our own opinion is that the best way to settle the debate about treatment is to stop drinking.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 6, 1872.

It is stated that GRANT's first act of Civil Service Reform will be to turn every Federal appointee, even down to the letter carriers, out of office, who are not in favor of his re-election. This is said to be the sole motive that prompted his late manifesto.

SENATOR SHERMAN is getting alarmed about his seat, and is now at his headquarters in Columbus, laying his plans and distributing his favors. Impecunious Radical members of the Legislature are congratulating themselves upon the glorious opportunity that offers for bettering their fortunes.

SENATORS at Washington are loud in their complaints because Secretary ROBESON is in the habit of absenting himself from the Navy Department, so that necessary business is continually being interrupted. But why complain of this conduct on the part of ROBESON. Did he not take his cue from GRANT? and did GRANT ever do anything wrong?

MANY of the prominent German journals in the West keep the following, or something like it, standing in their columns: "If there is anywhere in the world," said Senator TRUMBULL the other day in the Senate, "a worse civil-service than that of the United States, I pray to God to deliver that people from it." Yet Senator CONKLING protests it so pure that investigation into its abuses is an insult to the administration.

Boss TWEED seems to be playing hide and seek with the Sheriff Committee, and reform lawyers of New York. If he was a petty thief he would have been found and placed in safe keeping long ago. It looks almost, as if there was a disposition to let him go and get rid of vexations and long minded prosecutions. He has been permitted to get clear of most of his property, which will reduce the chances of recovery to the City Treasury of the millions he has stolen. It would be better for the inhabitants of New York if he would leave the country permanently, for the chances would be in favor of his getting a pardon even if sentenced to Sing-sing.

THE TWO PLATFORMS.

The two parties go before the nation on the first day of the year 1872, in the battle for the supremacy at the Presidential election, with the following distinctive platforms, which according to their nature, as they are successful or unsuccessful, will decide the country's future:

	DEMOCRATIC.		RADICAL
1.	Amnesty.	1.	Proscription.
2.	Honesty.	2.	Defalcation.
3.	Economy.	3.	Extravagance.
4.	One Term.	4.	A Dictatorship.
5.	Anti-Monopoly.	5.	Land Grabbing.
6.	Reduced Taxation.	6	Higher Taxes.
7.	Honest Legislation.	7.	Lobby Schemes.
8.	Protection for Labor.	8.	Favors for aristocrats
9.	Opposition to Bribery.	9.	Gift taking by officials.
10.	Civil service Reform.	10.	Officials Stealings.
11.	National Development.	11.	Public Plunder.
12.	Fewer officeholders.	12.	More official Patronage.
13.	Fitness for official positions.	13.	Offices for every Relative.
14.	The Sixteenth Amendment.	14.	Proscription of naturalized citizens.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO.

Once more the hands have moved around the dial face of the years, and this morning we speak to our readers from the threshold of Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-two.

With what solemn earnestness have the moments sped on since last we gave our New Year greetings and received them in return. Like particles of sand they have drifted noiselessly into the great heap that is being shaped into the movement which shall reach from Time into Eternity. Not a day less lingered in its flight since last year, when the merry bells proclaimed the birth of the New Year, jocund and gay, that grew to the fullness of its prime, shed silently into a decline and last night dropped into the open grave while the starry hosts of heaven chanted the solemn high mass of the dead centuries.

Men are not very sorry after all that the Old Year dies, for the New Year blossoms upon its grave with the grismatic color of sweeter hopes and more alluring promises. What is all the past to us with the future before us? Behind us lies only a vast and wide-spreading graveyard with the turf of countless graves, green and gray, enclosing our warmest ambitions. While we look back with mingled emotions of joy and sorrow, amid the light and shadows that dispute for the mastery, we look forward into the unread future and see the star of Hope illuminating the smooth expanse to the far sea line, and flooding the whole heavens with a silver light from horizon to zenith. And after all hope, and not the fruition of our dreams is the well-spring of finite human happiness.

There is a certain pleasure in pursuing the gilded butterfly that fades and dies forever the moment our grasp tightens on the furbished prize. With a sort of hilarious joy and a bounding pulse we race the fleeting mirage over down and dale, through spongy marasses and flowry meads, full to overflowing with spirits and animation, until finally we grasp the prize and sigh that the chase is over, and all that we have gained is a soiled mass of dust and down and uncomely fibres.

And then we start in pursuit of other gilded flies, and so on until the curtain of life drops to rise upon others who will follow in our footsteps, and sigh as we have sighed, dance as we have danced, laugh as we have laughed, and die as we have died.

Each year carries with it some particular burden to add to the accumulation of the ever growing monument of Time. The years of peace and war, and calamities of various kinds seem to have a sort of fixed regularity in the course of events.

Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-one dawned upon Europe in war, but closed with Europe in nominal peace. How soon the smothered volcano may again break forth and desolate whole nations none can tell. Perhaps a month hence a resolution may overturn one or more nations that now seem founded upon the most enduring basis.

So quick and strange are the mutations of Time that men are not surprised, and only wonder at them and speculate upon results. Two years ago and the star of BONAPARTE was in the ascendant. The most refined nation of Europe professed happiness to bask in its gorgeous and imperial rays. Paris was the center of the world's civilization, the world's great city, thronged continually with armies of pilgrims, who gathered from the remotest corners of the habitable globe to gaze upon her untold wonders and gather wisdom from the inspired lips of her academisians.

She was the center of art and literature, and the refining graces that beautify civilization. The Tuilleries outshone the royal palaces of the world, and their mistress set the world's fashions. The exiles of Chiselhurst received the homage not only of the French people, but the subjects and citizens of every land and nation pressed the royal carpets and bowed at the shrine of the citizen Emperor—the soldier sovereign, who had tasted the cup of every fortune, and from the beggar had grown into one of the world's greatest monarchs.

But what are Paris and the Tuilleries and Bonapart to-day? Wrecks. The fate of war and the fury of the Commune have left them blots upon the stage that only Time can obliterate or remodel into something of beauty. The very nation itself seems dead, and valor departed from the people. The sons of the old heroes who carried the eagles of the First NAPOLEON unearthed over the world's greatest battle fields, melted like frost before the steady charge of the phlegmatic German leaders, and Paris, the worlds great capital fell before the prowess of "our FRITZ."

The past year was an eventful one in the history of Europe, marking the overthrow and annihilation of a great and historic nation, and the formation of a new Empire that is already working a Radical change in the map of Europe.

In our own country it was an eventful one in many respects, and will occupy a marked place in future history. Perhaps the event that will stand out in advance of all others, will be that terrible simoon of fire that caught a portion of the country in its red-hot grasp and left only ashes and blackened cinders to mark its pathway. Men little thought a year ago that fifty thousand people in the great grain centre of the country, would to-day be living on charity, and that the people of portions of three States would be in a state of dependence and destitution, who a year ago were independent and had no thought of the wolf of Hunger prowling at their door.

Bounteous harvast and well rewarded toil had blessed thousands of people, and their lot seemed indeed enviable, but the very elements seemed to grow angry with their prosperity and swallowed up the fruits that had blessed a life time of honest toil in one mad moment. The great fires of the Northwest will flourish a fruitful theme for the pen of the graphic historian for years to come, and the tales of suffering, of horror and death will never be told. The dissappearance of missing friends in the scouged districts will be dated from the "Great Fires of 1871," and the fact that they are gone will be the only evidence that they were swalled up by the mad flames.

What strange mutations may change the face of the earth ere another New Year, with its greetings of happiness and its songs of joy, shall come around, no one can tell, nor would the revelations of a prophet be desirable. The sorrows that really sit upon our shoulders are heavy enough, without beholding them stalking on from a distance to sit upon our shoulders, and life's joys are only sweet when they take us by surprise.

The most marked event that now seems likely to affect our own country, is the struggle for the Presidency. We are sorry that we cannot write as hopefully of our country's future this morning as we would wish, and as we have done in days past, ere the curse of partisan corruption had so thoroughly poisoned our system of government, and before personal ambition was set up above the public welfare. But we would not darken the day by croaking of the political dangers that threaten the Ship of State. If the people will it, all can be made safe, and heaven help them to see aright.

The year that has just drawn to a close has been far from a universally happy one, and in the midst of the blessings we have enjoyed, we must not forget that others have sorrowed. In our own land, aside from the destruction of Chicago, Vallejo. Peshtigo, Manistee, Cacheville, Urbana, Darmstadt and Geneva, have all been visited by disastrous conflagrations, attended with great destruction of property and a lamentable loss of life. Pestilence has also swept in many directions. The Cholera, after making fearful ravages in some parts of Europe, has made its appearance on our shores, but we have so far held it in check. One of the most disastrous plagues of modern times, akin in its nature to the yellow fever, has almost depopulated portions of South America, and in Buenos Ayres alone twenty-eight thousand of its victims lie buried in one cemetery. Persia has been visited by the plague, the horrors of which were fearfully aggravated by famine, in England typhus and typhoid fevers have prevailed to an alarming extent among all classes of the people, and in this country the small-pox has appeared as an epidemic in and about nearly all our great cities. The elements have also indulged in several unusual demonstrations of destructive power. One of the Indian rivers suddenly rose in the night and swept away an entire city, destroying no less than three thousand houses, and ruining the crops for miles around; tidal waves have destroyed the French port of Pornic and swept off all the shipping in the harbor of Galveston; a hurricane devastated St. Thomas; a tornado swept over Canada, doing great damage to the cities and towns in its course including Montreal, Toronto and Quebec; a typhoon of fearful power swept over the Chinese coast, destroying towns, shipping and life; the island of Formosa was nearly demolished by an earthquake; a storm in the harbor of Halifax did great damage to shipping and the whales have caught most of our whaling ships. We might extend this list to include less serious disasters but it is scarcely worth while to do so. The evils of the year are far more than offset by the blessings it has brought; and while it is well to remember the former, we should not accredit them with an importance so great as to overshadow the happier events recorded in the annals of the year that died last night when the clocks in the church towers struck twelve.

With kindly memories for those who have passed away from lifes uncertain stage to gain the innumerable hosts who journey through "the pale realms of Death," and warm wishes to the living, we give this our hasty New Year greeting, wishing them all the happiness and prosperity, which in the eyes of Providence is befitting man's estate.

T. A. SCOTT AND GENERAL GRANT.

President GRANT, under the tuition of the more wily leaders of his administration seeks to catch the popular breeze by taking up the cry of Civil Service Reform, which was first raised by those who are now, and will continue, opposed to his re-election to office. It was not invented as a catch-word by the people but as a solemn, earnest appeal to one another for common relief from common burdens.

But this will not prevent it from becoming a catch word in the mouths of scheming and calculating demagogues, as already illustrated by the doubling tactics of such men as MORTON and CONKLING, when they found that the voice of the people was growing into a mighty whirlwind, demanding an investigation into corrupt practices, and a reform of abuses. Then it was that they suddenly ceased in their opposition to investigation, and began to shout lustil for a reformation of the public service. Ordinarily men of intelligence would not be deceived by such apparent hypocrisy consequently, there exists no reason why men should be deceived by the shallow pretenses of party managers who face about so suddenly with no apparent reason.

One thing is admitted on all hands. The administration of the public service has become so fearfully corrupt that it must be reformed, and that speedily, or the whole fabric of government must topple to hopeless and irretrievable ruin. We need not here refer to the fact that all this festering, poisonous and deadly corruption has grown up and fastened itself upon the body politic within the past ten years, and since the accession of the Radical party to power. During the three years of GRANT's administration it has grown with frightful rapidity until now it seems ready to culminate in the overthrow of the country. Under a system of Civil Service and appointment to office, practiced, if indeed not wholly invented by GRANT and his immediate advisers, the most astounding official shortcoming, peculations, and plunders recorded in our national annals daily come to light, in spite of the studied attempts of the leaders of the Radical party to keep them hidden from public view.

Suppose we admit, for the sake of the argument, that President GRANT is not guilty of encouraging the official corruptions that are to be found in every Department of the government. If, with all the machinery and power of the government ordinary and extraordinary in his hands, he could not prevent it during his first term of office, is he to be trusted with the reins of government for another four years, when the country is almost in the throes of dissolution in consequence of this all-prevailing official corruption. There are only two views that can be taken of the matter, viz: that GRANT is either unable or unwilling to put a stop to the corrupt tendencies of his appointees to office.

We care not which horn of the dilemma his friends may take. The corruption in the public service of which the people complain cannot be charged to the Democratic party, for it has had no voice in the government for ten years. It has been born and grew to its vast proportions since the Republican party has controlled the government. From 1869 to 1872 it has grown with frightful rapidity, until now it has become a danger that can no longer be overlooked. If we take it for granted that the President has not criminally connived at the misdoings of the Federal office-holders and carpet-bag Governors, then it must be admitted that he is too weak to prevent the curse from blasting the land.

His weakness is more dangerous to the country than absolute wickedness. If he was known and recognized as a wicked man, the public would be likely to guard against any injuries he would be likely to inflict, by withholding its confidence and standing at guard. But being weak he is trusted and confidence is reposed in him—public vigilance sleeps, and while it slumbers the corrupt demagogues who surround him prostitute the administration to the basest and most infamous purposes and secure his endorsement by holding the tempting up bribe of a re-election to office. These men care not who may be President, so that they may control the policy of his administration. They naturally prefer a weak man, for with a man of inherent power and decision of character in the Executive chair, their occupation would be gone, and they would be called to account for their misdeeds.

GRANT is weak, if indeed he is not wicked, and as dangerous as he is weak. It is hardly necessary to particularize his weaknesses. They may be seen in his avariciousacceptance of valuable presents with which men paved their way to his favor, and for which they received appointments to office; in his appointment of all his family relations to office, who possessed no other merit than kinship; and his attendance upon horse-races and at fashionable resorts for six out of the twelve months. It is morally impossible for a man so weak and plastic to either inaugurate a reform or curb a tendency to corruption in the public service. This weakness, this incapacity, is the secret of the giant strides in official corruption that have been made within the past three years.

In Colonel THOMAS A. SCOTT we find a man exactly the reverse of President GRANT; whose administrative ability and capacity are recognized throughout the whole country, and whose decision and strength of character would make it impossible for official corruption to exist under his administration. As the controlling spirit in the greatest railroad system of the world, he every day illustrates his executive ability. Not a conductor nor a clerk in the remotest way stations can escape the lynx-eyed scrutiny of Colonel SCOTT, who is as familiar with the smallest details, as he is with the most stupendous undertakings of the corporations whose laws and regulations he administers so perfectly, and yet so unostentatiously. In many respects the operations of the machinery of government is the same as administering the affairs of the railway system under his supervision, and certainly there is no other corporation which so nearly approaches the government in magnitude and internal economy.

To transfer Colonel SCOTT to the Executive chair would be but to call his rare abilities and ripe executive experience into full play. The same knowledge of men, and the same vast and comprehensive principles of economy that enables him to work out every detail of the vast railway system, ten times more onerous than the government itself half a century ago, are necessary to properly carry on the government, and stamp out the vast corruptions of the hour. The singular fidelity with which he has administered the affairs of the consolidated corporations under his supervision, and the firmness which characterizes all of his acts and movements, are absolutely necessary to insure a reform of abuses, for which every one seems to be yearning.

GRANT has proven himself too weak to prevent the prostitution of the public service to the basest of personal and political ends, even with the whole power of the Constitution in his hands. How can it be expected that a man so weak can successfully make war upon giant corruptions, now that it has entrenched itself behind the very throne? There is not a single act in the life of Col. SCOTT but demonstrates that he is a man of a different mould. Not imperious, petulent, unreasoning and obstinate, but of iron purpose, indomitable energy and persevering will; deciding what is right, and then executing his purpose by the sheer force of character, and the impregnable justice of his cause.

This is the kind of a man that the people want to lead the crusade of Reform; a man who dares to do right for the sake of the right; who is above fear, and neither gives or takes favors. There is only one way to inaugurate Reform and carry it to a triumphant close, and that is to execute the laws and uphold the Constitution. Without this it is idle to talk about reforming the evils that now exist or preventing still greater ones. Every act of corruption that has blemished the public administration is a direct violation of the organic law and the statutes made under it. They are committed either through the weakness, the negligence, or the criminal connivance of the President. Either of them should incapaciate him from holding the office for more than a single term, if indeed he should be trusted to hold it one term.

We cannot afford to let a mawkish sentimentality control in the election of a President, especially in such a crisis as this. We are not to measure men by the shadows they cast or the shapes that they assume in the mirage of hero worship. It is not the part of wisdom to throw away the Government itself and permit it to be swallowed up in the maelstrom of corruption, because by so doing the people pay a doubtful honor to a man's military renown. This Government does not belong to us alone. It belongs to millions yet unborn, and we are responsible to posterity for the care that we take of their priceless heritage as intermediate trustees between the founders of the government, and all future generations. We cannot afford to wreck the hopes of mankind and destroy self-government itself, because a military chieftain, who has proved himself a lamentable failure as a civil ruler, still demands homage of a people, who have already been more than grateful in their patient and wonderful forbearance.

As American citizens we have duties to perform, duties to our fellow men, duties to our posterity and duties to ourselves. The chief of these is to select men for office who will administer the government, not for their own or their favorites' benefit, or languidly and weakly turn it over to demagogues and sycophants to be abused to the people's prejudice and the nation's final ruin, but for the benefit of the people, for the glory of the age, and the exaltation of civilization, General GRANT has been tried and found wanting in every essential that goes to make up the statesman or adorn the civic ruler. He has proved himself weak in purpose and strong in prejudice. Under his administration corruption in office, like a noxious weed upon a dunghill, has oversh adowed honesty.

This rank weed of corruption must be plucked up and cast into the fire of National purification, and we want a man like Colonel SCOTT to do it—a man who will not dally with conflicting purposes, but one who making his country's highest welfare his goal, will go directly forward till he reach it, scorning the bribes that beset him on the one hand, and spurning the mendicants upon the other. General GRANT has never been able to say "no," like a man, to any one who offered him a bribe in the shape of a gift, or a relative who asked for an office. A man who has not the moral strength to say "no" in these cases, has not the strength to throttle corruption after it has grown to the size and proportions of a giant, or prevent its growth even in its inception.

That Col. SCOTT would indignantly negative both, is proven by his whole public career. Rising from the humbler walks of life, he has made himself a name of which any American citizen might justly be proud, and there is no man so fool hardy as to specify a single charge of criminal weakness or venality that he has been guilty of. The flag of Reform can only be carried to victory by a strong hand like his. President GRANT may cry "Reform! Reform!" as long as he pleases but the record of his administration is against him, and corruption taints it throughout. It matters not whether this corruption is the result of weakness or wickedness; the damning fact of corruption is there, and it cannot be howled down by all the dervishes of the Radical party, though they howl until the crack of political doom.

THE CENSUS REPORT.

We are indebeted to Hon. FRANCIS A. WALKER, for a report of the Ninth Census, which is intended to serve the purpose of a preface to the forthcoming General Report. From it we learn that the "constitutional" population of the United States (excluding that is, "Indians not taxed" and the inhabitants of the Territories) upon the 1st of June, 1870, as finally determined by the complete census, was 38,113,253. The positive increase during the decade had been 6,929,509, a gain of 22.22 per cent.

The thirty-four States which were in the Union in 1860, were found to have been affected by the changes of the ten years, as follows:

Alabama had increased from 964,201 to to 996,992, a gain of 3.40 per cent.; its rank among the States being 16 instead of 13, as in 1860.

Arkansas, from 435,450 to 484,471, a gain of 11.26 per cent.: rank 26 instead of 25.

California, from 379,994 to 560,247, a gain of 47.44 per cent.: rank 24 instead of 26.

Connecticut, from 460,147 to 537,454, a gain of 16.80 per cent.: rank 25 instead of 24.

Delaware, from 112,216 to 125,015 a gain of 11.41 per cent.: rank 34 instead of 32.

Florida, from 140,424 to 187,748, a gain of 33.70 per cent.: rank 33 instead of 31.

Georgia, from 1,057,285 to 1,184,109, a gain of 12.00 per cent.: rank, 12 instead of 11.

Illinois, from 1,711,951 to 2,539,891, a gain of 48.36 per cent.: rank, 4, as in 1860.

Indiana, from 1,350,428 to 1,680,637, a gain of 24.45 per cent.: rank, 6, as in 1860.

Iowa, from 674,913 to 1,191,792, a gain of 76.58 per cent.: rank, 11 instead of 20.

Kansas, from 107,206 to 364,399, a gain of 239.90 per cent.: rank. 29 instead of 33.

Kentucky, from 1,155,684 to 1,321,011, a gain of 14.30 per cent.: rank, 8 instead of 9.

Louisiana, from 708.002 to 726,915, a gain of 2.67 per cent.: rank, 21 instead of 17.

Maine had decreased from 628,279 to 626,915, a loss of 0.22 per cent.: rank, 23 instead of 22.

Maryland had increased from 687,049 to 780,894, a gain of 13.66 per cent.: rank, 20 instead of 19.

Massachsetts, from 1,231.066 to 1,457,351, a gain of 18.38 per cent.: rank, 7; as in 1860.

Michigan, from 749,113 to 1,184,059, a gain of 58.06 per cent.: rank, 13 instead of 16.

Minnesota, from 172,023 to 439,706, a gain of 155.61 per cent.: rank, 28 instead of 30.

Mississippi, from 791,305 to 827,922, a gain of 4.63 per cent.: rank, 18 instead of 14.

Missouri, from 1,182,012 to 1,721,295, a gain of 45.62 per cent.: rank, 5 instead of 8.

New Hampshire had decreased from 326,073 to 318,300, a loss of 2.38 per cent.: rank, 31 instead of 27.

New Jersey had increased from 672,035 to 906,096, a gain of 34.83 per cent.: rank 17 instead of 21.

New York, from 3,880,735 to 4,382,759, a gain of 12.94 per cent.: rank, 1, as in 1860.

North Carolina, from 992,622 to 1,071,361, a gain of 7.93 per cent.: rank, 14 instead of 12.

Ohio, from 2,339,511 to 2,665,260, a gain of 13.92 per cent.: rank, 3, as in 1860.

Oregon, from 52,465 to 90,923, a gain of 73.30 per cent.: rank, 36 instead of 34.

Pennsylvania, from 2,906,215 to 3,521,791, a gain of 21.18 per cent.; rank, 2, as in 1860.

Rhode Island, from 174,620 to 217,353, a gain of 24.47 per cent.: rank, 32 instead of 29.

South Carolina, from 703,708 to 705 606, a gain of 0.27 per cent.: rank, 22 instead of 18.

Tennessee, from 1,109,801 to 1,258,520, a gain of 13.40 per cent.: rank, 9 instead of 10.

Texas, from 604,215 to 818,579, a gain of 35.48 per cent.: rank, 19 instead of 23.

Vermont, from 315,098 to 330,551, a gain of 4.90 per cent.: rank, 30 instead of 28.

Virginia has decreased from 1,596,318 to 1,225,163, a loss of 23.25 per cent.: rank, 10 instead of 5.

Wisconsin had increased from 775,881 to 1,054,670, a gain of 35.93 per cent., rank, 15, as in 1860.

The loss of constitutional population in Virginia was due to the erection of fifty counties into the State of West Virginia, comprising a constitutional population of 442,014. as determined by the Ninth Census. Adding this to the population of the present State of Virginia, we have a total of 1,667,177, a gain of 4,44 per cent. upon the return of Virginia in 1860.

The State of Nebraska, admitted into the Union in 1864, was found to have a constitutional population, on the 1st of June, 1870, of 122,993.

The State of Nevada, likewise admitted in 1864, was found to have a constitutional population of 42.491.

Of this aggregate of 38,113,253, the white population embraced 32,200,740 an increase of 5,509,960 during the decade, or 24.38 per cent.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

We publish entire in another column an article from the Bloomsburg *Columbian* headed "Conspiracy to betray the Democratic party." We publish it entire, because we are satisfied it will carry with it its own refutation. To accuse the majority of a Convention, the State Central Committee, composed of the chairman of the Democratic Committee in each county of the State, such daily papers as the *World*, the Pittsburgh POST The Harrisburg *Patriot*, the Lancaster *Intellegencer* of treason to the party is too absurd to discuss. Conspiracies and treason usually emenate from minorities. We do not however propose to debate this point, much less indulge in recrimination. Conscious of the integrity of our conduct in the discussion of the past, we can securely remit to the future, our vindication. No man deserving the name of Democrat will revive past differences or emperil the harmony of the organization, by attributing unworthy motives to those who differ in their political views. Error of judgement is not a crime. We are therefor in favor of general amnesty.

THE facts in regard to the plundering of South Carolina by the Radical Governor and other officials are quite as bad as has been charged. The ring frauds in New York pale before this revelation of what good and loyal men, elected to bring the State out of the slough of reconstruction into sound relations with the Government, and to set up again the prostrate industry, have accomplished, The total amount of frauds of Gov. SCOTT is twenty-nine millions, a large sum to be saddled upon a community ever so prosperous; and when it is considered that South Carolina is not yet recovered from the depressing effects of the war, it is almost equivalent to bankruptcy. The report of the investigating Committee places the whole fault upon the Radical party in elevating such men to place and power, and calls upon that party to at once condemn such rascality. But Gov. SCOTT, has already proved himself too strong for the few honest men of his party in the Legislature, and it is a doubtful question whether he will ever feel the sting of the lash which the Commit tee snaps about his ears. As a representative Southern Radical, Gov. SCOTT has held a prominent place; and as a distinguished thief he will find few to surpass him.

ACCORDING to an exchange, the Supreme Court of Texas has lately made a decision which reopens all the estates in that State that were settled on a Confederate money basis, and makes the legal representatives and their sureties responsible for the value of the property thus sold. The decision was based on the following facts: An administrator during the war obtained an order from the Probate Court to sell the assets of his intestate for cash. Under such orders he made sales for Confederate money, which he paid to such creditors as would receive it. After the war closed the Probate Court permitted him to resign his trust and settle his accounts on Confederate money returns and vouchers. The Supreme Court decided that the Probate Court's order and judgment was not only erroneous, but null and void, and that the administrator would be held liable in legal tender for the value of the property sold, and that the creditors could revive their claims, so paid in Confederate money, against the estate.

THE failure of Judge PIERREPONT to secure the Secretaryship of State after he had made Mr. GRANT a present of $20,000 should suggest to expectant cabinet ministers and foreign ambassadors the importance of enforcing the C. O. D. principle in the sale of public offices.

A NON-EST MAN—Boss Tweed.

MATERNITY.

Heigh ho! daisies and buttercups,
Fair yellow daffodils, stately and tall!
When the wind wakes how they rock in the grasses,
And dance with the cuckoo-buds, slender and small;
Here's two bonny boys, and here's mother's own lasses,
Eager to gather them all.

Heigh ho! daisies and buttercups;
Mother shall thread them a daisy chain;
Sing them a song of the pretty hedge-sparrow,
That loved her brown little ones, loved them full fair:
Sing, "Heart thou art wide through the house be but narrow":
Sing once, and sing it again.

Heigh ho! daisies and buttercups,
Sweet wagging cowslip, they bend and they bow;
A ship sails afar over warm ocean waters,
And haply one musing doth stand at her prow,
O bonny brown sons, and O sweet little daughter,
Maybe he thinks on you now!

Heigh ho! daisies and buttercups,
Fair yellow daffodil, stately and tall;
A sunshiny world, full of laughter and leisure,
And fresh hearts unconscious of sorry and thrall,
Send down on their pleasure smiles passing its measure—
God that is over us all.

THE MISSOURI CAVE.

Kentucky's Mammoth Cave Rivalled at Last—Thirty Miles of Magnificent Subterranean Chambers.

A correspondent of the Chicago Times has explored the recently discovered cave in Southern Missouri, and furnishes that paper with a graphic description of his wanderings, in which the following passages occur:

THE ENTRANCE TO THE CAVE.

A volcanic fissure, about seven feet wide by four in height, yawns in the ragged side of a ravine bristling with stunted brush. Into this black mouth of the hill the guide led the way, lantern in hand, and the two adventurers advanced, stooping low, for a distance of thirty feet. Progress then became easier as this shallow burrow suddenly heightened into a fine hall at least a hundred yards in length and about twenty feet in height.

The guide swung his "bull's eye" vigorously over his head, and the yellow streams of light as they radiated like lances of fire among the deep black shadows that cowered in the background lost themselves in the sombre tints of twilight. These glimpses were enough to reveal nothing more remarkable than a plain vault, ribbed with arches of dark limestone, and unadorned with those sparkling pendants that were afterwards discovered fretting the roofs as with mighty prismatic jewels.

BETWEEN THE RUDE STONE BUTTRESSES,

which were as gnarled and rugged as the trunk of the oak, there were compact walls of earth through which little streams of water trickled down on the floor of the vault, converting it into a chilly, tenacious mud. It became evident that the way was likely to become more difficult than walking on velvet sward, and a dim foreboding, soon to be realized, announced that for comfort the explorer should realize the description of Milton's fiend, who

"With head, hands, wings, or feet, pursues his way,
And swims, or sinks, or wades, or creeps, or flies."

NOT LINGERING IN THIS ANTI CHAMBER

the writer passed forward behind his *fidus achates* for the nonce, who sturdily tramped on flashing his lantern in all directions. The thrilling sense of silence and mystery was beginning to creep with stealthy touch over the fancy, and the black spaces beyond to thicken into monstrous forms of "darkness made visible." The voluble chatter of the guide had ceased, and only faint, strage sounds, that seemed borne from an infinite distance, ticked on the feverish ear. An advance of a few rods further, and another chamber of greater size was entered. As the light flickered on the walls, that melted away into the dark, noises like the swift pattering of human feet on the floor were heard.

THE HOME OF THE BATS.

In an instant the thick clammy air was stricken into an eddying whirlwind of sound. A swarm of flitting forms winged their flight out of the shadow, beating like hailstones against the lantern, with their long skinny wings, as they fiercely darted in and out of the circle of light. The face and hands of the writer were covered with these loathsome spectres of the night, as they would successfully whirl in squadrons through the long curves, and again and again hurl themselves in a blind onset on the unwelcome light. Although this was no pleasant place to stop, it was determined

TO BURN A MAGNESIUM LIGHT

for experiment. As the wire commenced to splutter and pour forth a broadsheet of intensely brilliant light through the most distant recesses of the chamber, the scene became simply frightful. A countless army of bats re-enforced the skirmish line, and crawled, and swarmed like little fiends over every spot where they could light. The air quivered with a horrible discord of noises that could be likened to anything or nothing. Sobs, groans, sighs, wails, shrieks blended into an indescribable chorus, and all the inmates of pandemonium seemed to be veritably unchained to join in the unhallowed symphony.

THE NEXT APARTMENT.

The transition to the succeeding apartment was through a gloomy massively arched corridor, as regular as if hewn and built by human art. The striking feature of this passage, as carefully examined, seemed to be the varying character of the rock. It is all solidly cemented, so to speak, into a compact mass, but yet not homogenous. It appears to consist of a bluish-gray limestone and purple shade, the latter as hard as ordinary sandstone. The foundation of the walls in many places was built up of quartz ore conglomerate, the angular faces of whose pebbles flashed in the light with the most brilliant varieties of coloring. Emerging from this corridor, which by the tape line proved to be one hundred and eight feet in length, a presence chamber of gorgeous beauty and extent was reached. The lantern flame of course only shed a sickly gleam into the profound deeps of the ebon mystery beyond, but mighty forms shone faintly through the opaque void, and stalactites hung like colossal chandeliers from the distant vault above.

A brighter light was instantly kindled, and in a moment the dazzling glow of incandescent magnesium surged in vast waves of whiteness through this Titanic palace dome. Words shrivel up in attempting to paint the supreme emotions of awe and delight that sweep over the mind of the spectator. This was indeed a realization of the Norse myth of Jotunheim, and the mighty dome was christened.

"THE HALL OF THE FROST GIANTS."

The huge statues, upheaved in numberless profusion until the eye was lost in the confused multiplicity of grotesque and startling shapes, could indeed be likened to nothing else but to the wonderful creations of the northern fancy, where iceberg and glacier and beetlings cliffs, hanging over bleak seas, made the most familiar object of vision and suggestion.

The most arbitrary stretch of the imagination could picture do "glare of speculation" from the eyes of those grand carven shapes, but they lifted their huge limbs of snow in cold dumb petrefaction, as if types of the primitive powers of nature frozen into eternal silence and rest. But the sense of sublimity, arising from the vast space and the mighty, deathlike forms clothed with an awful pallor, was not unrelieved by suggestions of warmth, of life, and color. The crystalline pendules that hung from that glorious dome in spangles and clusters, assuming all shapes of fruits, flowers, chandeliers, and other beautiful forms, became dazzlingly iridescent in the white glare of the metal torch. Far away in waves of exquisite colors the opalescent tints quivered and danced like things of light, painting the splendors of sunset, ocean, and of Arctic skies in the wildest caprice of outline and movement. The contrast brought these garish effects out still more vividly. The floor was a steady, unwavering flame of achromatic dazzle, while above them played a wild chaotic glory of hues, advancing and retreating, fading and brightening, like an army of rainbows in a stately march through the heaven. The flush of the ruby mantled through the crystal hanging lamps, only to yield to a greate and azure. At times one could conceive of some of the stalactites as growing out of the fretted ceiling like gorgeous tulips bursting with bloom filtered out of the sunlight. Again they would seem as exquisitely painted porcelain vases inverted by some power of magic and gleaming with mysterious pictures; hieroglyphs of coloring whose hidden meaning no human intintion could guess at.

THE CHAMBER OF CURIOSITIES.

Passing through a large vaulted arch at the opening of the horseshoe curve, the next apartment entered was as grotesque and amusing as the other had been grandly beautiful. This was filled, in irregular groups, with varieties of stony masses which resembled all manner of objects; thrones, chairs, tables, suits of armor rudely disjointed, swords, lances, etc., *ad infinitum*. The thought that instantly and naturally struck the imagination of course was that this might be regarded as the cabinet of furniture, the armory for the giants, when they should be aroused from their trance. There was not even the semblance of regularity in arrangement, the confusion being such as is found in the little room of some old mansion where has accumulated a great diversity of old fashioned useless things. This gallery is supported by rude pillars, such as are found in the ancient Celtic barrows, still found in parts of Ireland and Scotland, which have so excited the curiosity of antiquarians. The pendants from the roof were not nearly so striking or beautiful as in the former room, few of them being even a foot in length, and in many places showing simply knobby excrescences, probably initial growth. The difficulty of progression proved to be much less than in the previous gallery, as there the footing was painfully disturbed by damp, rough angular irregularities, that soon made the foot exceedingly sore.

A CATHEDRAL INTERIOR.

Those who have visited Cologne, Strasbourg, Milan and St. Peter's cathedrals, say that such is the matchless symmetry of cheir, transept, nave, arch, shaft and dome, with their perfect sculptures and carvings.

"The high embowed roof,
With antique pillars mossy proof,
And storied windows richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light."

that the sense of mere vastness is utterly absorbed in the passionful worship of the exquisite harmony of the *ensemble*. The wonderful art and infinite patience of the cathedral builders, inspired by an intense devotion, wrought the effects that have uplifted and solemnized the souls of the centuries.

"Themselves from God they could not free
They buillied wiser than they knew,
The conscious stone to beauty grew."

But in the majestic sanctuary dome into which the writer now entered, the hands of the Creator himself had wrought for himself.

A TEMPLE OF SUCH SUBLIME GRANDEUR,

such as the imagination vainly attempts to grapple. As in the works of human art, it was impossible to take in the mighty extent of this solemn tabernacle. A very imperfect sketch is all that the poverty of language can do to outline this superb cathedral interior, and express the emotions suggested by such a scene. The proportions of the subterranean shrine, where the divine handiwork had left such mementoes as, brought out under the magnesium light, seem to present a perfect ideal of the essentials of Gothic architectural beauty.

The roof, that lay darkling in the gloom of a hundred feet in height, seemed fretted with a mosaic-like web of irregular stones, from whose facets shot forth faint opalescent gleams. Grand arches, upspringing from huge yet graceful shafts, swelled aloft to the very roof, and the fancy in gazing up at those dimly-seen heights could easily construe the surface as wreathed in openwork tracery, arabesques, and mouldings, carved cunningly with the "mystic rose," festoons, and garlands; and still above some storied frieze imaging forth the marvellous epic of that time, when Diety commanded his ministers of fire and water to build him a temple fit for his glory after some archetypal plan.

THREE SUCH GRAND COLLONADES

stretched through the stupendous hall of worship for a distance of 1,200 feet. Here an open vista showed dimly in the front a grouping of massive stalagmites so placed that one could easily fancy them to be pulpit, desk, alter and front. The roof overhead at this place appeared to be groined and wrought into various fantastic symbols full of strange meaning. Here and there stalactitic pendules dropped their snowy points, which flashed like stars of fire. From such a sketch the reader will get but a faint idea of this subternanean hall, whose impressiveness stamps it on the memory, when once seen, as one of the grandest scenes of a life time. Had the catacombs of Rome, to which the early Christians were driven for worship by pagan persecution, presented such scenes of solemn beauty and fitness, the worship of Christian Rome in the aftertimes would have been largely of a subterranean character. In the walls of

THIS NATURAL CATHEDRAL,

buried under a Missouri hill, irregularly placed, are arched openings, as if conducting to some secret crypts or oratories designed for private devotion more intense than possible outside. At a short distance from the pulpit-like stalagmite, there is a capacious reservoir in which, almost to the level of the floor, bubbles up a supply of the purest water.

THE ICE PALACE.

Could this gorgeous hall be veritably hung with chandeliers and lighted in all its parts simultaneously, human pen would utterly fail to do it adequate justice. The lower portion is divided into spacious open galleries, connected by easy flights of stairs and looking down on a grand amphitheatre. The domelike roof sweeps with an easy curve from side to side at a height of about forty feet, with a few occasional clusters of pandent slender cones of stalactite. The walls of the cavern seem to be marked with a variety of lines, as if they had been laid with huge glittering blocks and the edges of union remained unobliterated. The floor of the the palace, thickly strewn with a great diversity of rocky forms of varied colors, might be conceived to be that of a vast banqueting hall, where drunken wassail had been held till all the revelers had united in a general career of destruction, and hurled seats, table furniture, goblets and pitchers, and finalty themselves, exhausted, on the floor. At the upper end of the cavern a semi-circular collection of stalagmites of throne-like shapes, as white as marble, seemed to mark the seats of royalty and its aristocratic supporters. This fine apartment was measured, and found to be 180 feet in length, and nearly half that width.

A toilsome tramp of nearly an hour through circuitous passages again brought us to the river, and a distant roar announced the vicinity of a water-fall. Following the windings of the stream the spot was soon reached.

THE CATARACT

leaps wildly over a wall of rock at least 50 feet in height and 100 in width, a smooth platform leading to its very verge. It was not found possible to measure the depth of the water on the edge of the cliff, whose beetling height was clothed in a veil of luminous spray, as the current was exceedingly swift. A faint iris waved in tremulous curves above as the creative power of light smote the dense mist into new being; indeed, the whole broad sheet of water was transfigured as if seen through a cloud of diamond dust. It could only be compared to countless myrads of fire-flies tossing themselves in serried ranks down into the abyss beneath.

Sir Roger Tichborne and the Donkey—A Scene from the Great Trial.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

William Davis—I was in the Carabineers from 1849 to 1861, and went through the Crimean and Indian mutiny campaigns. I know Mr. Tichborne in the regiment, and I was in his company for four hours to four hours and a half a day for twelve months. I have seen the plaintiff and told him that if he would answer two questions I put he must be the man or the devil. [Laughter.] One question was about a young donkey being put into his bed. [Laughter.] I asked him if he could tell me the man who fetched the young donkey out of his bed. He said "William Davis, I believe." This is me. I did fetch the donkey out. I asked him what he gave me three days' drill for. He said he did not recollect, but afterward he said he had given me three days' drill for rubbing an oil rag over my horse's leg to make it shine. I had done it to hide the dirt. It was the sergeant major who found it out, and brought me before Mr. Tichborne. It was Sergeant Major Till. He was killed in the Indian mutiny.

Cross-examined—I am living at Hanley, in Staffordshire, and work five hundred yards below the surface of the earth.

After the witness' cross-examination the Lord Chief Justice asked him, "What did you do with the donkey? When Mr. Tichborne went in he dropped the candle—I suppose in his fright—and ran out, calling to me, "Sentry, sentry (I was the sentry) the devil is in my bed!" [Laughter.] I said to him, "I don't want to see the devil, sir." [Renewed laughter But he says, "You must fetch him out of my bed." I said, "Sir, it is death for a soldier to desert his post until he is properly relieved." I did not want to go, for I was no hero then, and I did not want to see the donkey or devil, as he called it. [Laughter.] He told me he would be answerable for my post, and I had to obey him. When I went in I poked up the candlestick and the candle fell out, and I was expecting every moment that the devil would take hold of me. [Loud laughter.] He shouted to me, "D—n you, you have let the candle out." [Laughter.]

The Lord Chief Justice—What did you do with the donkey? [Renewed laughter.] Witness—The donkey was tied down to the bed. I undid the fore legs first; there was a night cap on the donkey. [Laughter.] I undid the fore legs of the donkey and he sat up and Sir Roger looked in and bolted again. [Laughter.] I shouted to him. "It is a young donkey, sir," and when he came in a second time the little donkey was going about the room, and he said, "D——you, don't let him kick up a row there; let us carry him down." I said, "Take the fore part, it is the lightest"—[a laugh.]—but he said, "No, I will take the hind part."

The Lord Chief Justice—But what did you do with the donkey? [Laughter.] A.—We carried it down and put it into the barrack yard to run about.

How to Catch a Wife.

[From the Boston Journal.]

New York is really the city of deceptions. A man must not only look sharp as to his company, but he can hardly trust his own senses. The well-formed man he meets in the street may be indebted for his elegant proportions to the genius of his tailor, and the belle of beauty may be half padding. A young man of quite elegant exterior passed at one of our fashionable watering places for a young man of wealth. He became greatly smitten with the daughter of a wealthy merchant, who, besides what her father would leave her, had a handsome fortune in her own right. He referred to a well-known gentleman of New York, who thought him rich, and who knew the amount of his income tax. He was accepted and married. It was found that he was a clerk in a dry goods house, on quite an ordinary salary. He secured money enough to pay a good-sized income tax. His investment proved more lucrative than a Wall street speculation, as it secured him a rich wife.

Several instances have been known in which parties have made a splurge among the fashionables at the Springs and elsewhere, and have got introductions to wealthy people, and returned to New York, hired a handsomely furnished house in a good location for a month or two; have received their stylish friends in style, married their daughters, and then retired to the back street, to which they really belonged. How many of such marriages have terminated will be ascertained by examining the records of courts in Indiana.

Death of Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge.

Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, whose death has been announced, was a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman, and was ordained as the pastor of the First Presbyterian Chuch in Baltimore, in 1832, in which position he remained thirteen years and rose to eminence for his eloquence and power in the pulpit. He was born at Cabell's Dale, Kentucky, March 8th, 1800, and was consequently nearly seventy-two years of age. He was the uncle of Hon. John C. Breckinridge. His family had been Presbyterians since the time of the Reformation, and included a number of distinguished men. In 1845 Mr. Breckinridge became President of Jefferson College, Pa., where he remained two years, and then removed to Kentucky and assumed the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church in Lexington. He was Superintendent of public instruction in that State, but resigned that office and his pastoral charge in 1853, when he was elected Professor in the Seminary at Danville, Ky., continuing in that position several years. He participated largely in the religious movements and controversies of the last thirty-five or forty years.

DEATH OF THE YEAR.

Feeble and faint, and grim and gray,
In his last dark hour the Old Year lay;
And heavily came his parting breath,
And his eyes grew dim in the mists of death.

Yet a few months past, when the spring time has smiled,
This gray Old Year was a merry child;
And he rivaled the lark as it cleft the air,
And twined bright buds in his golden hair.

Then the summer came, and the buds were flowers,
And the nightingale sang in the blooming bowers;
And, a pensive youth, he loved the night
And the silent stars, and the pale moonlight.

Still the months rolled by, and the autumn now
Gave its golden fruit from each pending bough;
And with mind mature, he had reached at length,
The full perfection of manly strength.

But the leaves grew sere, and the autumn passed,
And the tall trees bent to the wintry blast;
And the days wore on, and the end drew nigh,
And the weary Old Year lay down to die.

Feeble and faint, and grim and gray,
In his last dark hour the old year lay;
And heavily came his parting breath,
And his eyes grew dim in the mists of death.

Yet not alone—for Old Time stood there;
He watched at his side with paternal care;
And he gazed on the glass in his withered hand:
And jealousy counted each ebbing sand.

Nay, not alone—for a company vast,
The shades of the numberless years of the past,
Encircled the couch where the dying year lay,
And mournfully beckoned his spirit away.

Then suddenly tolled from a crumbling tower,
The solemn stroke of the midnight hour—
And the ghost of the gray Old year was free,
With the shadowy past, in eternity!

The Land of Diamonds—South African Fields.

The cable gives late information from the diamond fields, altogether political, but the Natal Mercury, Oct. 16th. has the following correspondence from Dutorspan, relative to the diamonds:

"The fields of diamonds still continue numerous. A good number of large stones has been found. Colesburg Kop is still keeping up its fame. The largest diamond found there this week is one of the 58 carats. There has been some 12, 10, 8, 7½, 6, 4, 3½ carat stones unearthed, besides a number of smaller ones and splinters. Most of the diamonds found on this field, especially the small ones, are really beautiful—perfect in color, good shape, and flawless. I have never seen prettier gems found on any other field. I have heard of a 32 a 20, and an 11 carat diamond being found in the rubbish this week. At De Beer's there has been a pretty green diamond of about two carats unearthed. A German working on this field found a 16-carat stone. These two stones were the result of two days' work. He resides at Pintown, Natal. Another lucky young Natalian, having one claim on Colesberg Kop, and another De Beer's has already found eighty-three diamonds, and amongst them some very pretty stones."

A subsequent letter from the same point says:

"A diamond weighing one hundred and fifty carats were turned out by one Humphries. There have also been several other large gems found, viz: One of 45 carats, one of 32, one of 22, one of 21, one of 21, one of 20, one of 18 carats. There have been some more large diamonds unearthed at Colesberg, and amongst them one of 70 carets, one of 69, one of 48, one of 24 and one of 23, besides an immense number of small diamonds. I have heard that the finder of the 40 carat diamond was offered £5,000 for it, but would not accept it. Small change is very scarce.

Hereford has visited the fields en route to Natal. A little boy found a 50 carat stone in stuff thrown out of a sieve at De Beer's. Great complaints are made of the Port Elizabeth traffic. The new American coaches are pronounced admirable for the road. Messrs. Arundel, after being nine months unsuccessful, have found at Forlorn Hope a 52 carat stone of first water, valued at £7,500. A fine stone of 52 carats has also been found at Phiel, A sanitary meeting has been held at De Beer's. Tailors are in great request at the fields, as also a few shoemakers. It is said that a hair cutter would do very well. The Standard Bank has taken half of Mr. Strong's stone buildings at Kilpdrift, and Mr. Schultz the other.

A California Santa Claus in New York.

The New York Sun narrates the following:

On Christmas Eve Wm. M. Lent, a San Francisco capitalist, now visiting this city, started out for a stroll to see New York by gaslight, and drifting into Grand street, his attention became attracted by the wistful glances of a group of ragged urchins who were covetously contemplating the tempting array of toys spread cut in the bright glare of one of the show windows near the corner of Allen street. His heart was touched, and drawing near unobserved, he stopped and listened. The boys were descanting with earnestness on the merits of the different articles on exhibition, and singling out with an enthusiasm such toys as they severally preferred. Without a word Mr. Lent slipped quickly past them into the store and purchased every toy he had heard the children mention, the group of waifs meanwhile gazing at him through the window with admiring eyes. When he came out again his arms were full of playthings he approached the astonished boys and handed each the gun or drum, or bugle, wagon, sleigh or hobby horse, which a few moments before had been the special object of his unattainable ambition. Then leaving them in a stupor over their unexpected good fortune, he dashed into the crowd and sauntered on until the came upon another group in front of another store when he repeated his deed of Christian charity.

From one group to another did the good representative of Santa Claus glide, making every childish heart overflow with delight. Five hundred dollars melted away between 8 and 11 o'clock P. M., and Mr. Lent's last dollar would probably have found its way into the pockets of the storekeepers but for the small army which grew at his heels, clamoring out fervent "Thank you sir!" and "God bless you, sir!" Unable to bear this load of gratitude which was accumulating on his shoulders he hurried to the Bowery and took refuge in a passing car, which bore him to his hotel.

A Funny School Incident.

(From the Sioux City Journal.)

The teacher of one of our primary schools, Mrs. Bœhmler, is ambitious to teach her little folk to compose, and not only to compose but write, spell, punctuate, and capitalize, all in the some lesson. Thus she has a habit of writing a word on the blackboard, which she requests the children to use as the subject of a sentence. On yesterday she wrote the word Chimney, and set all the youngsters at work cudgeling their brains for a sentence in which that word should have a leading part. Finally the slates were brought to her to read the various sentences that had been made. Among the rest she came to this one, which, much to the gratification of a certain little boy who had by this time discovered his error, she omitted to read:

"I do not wear a shimmey, for I am not a girl, for if I was a girl I would have to wear a shimmey."

"The little author is only eight years old, and we undertake to say that no one in the whole school produced a more amusing sentence.

Business and Duty Combined—A Model Obituary.

A disconsolate editor thus bemoans his departed spouse:

"Thus my wife died. No more will those loving hands pull off my boots and part my back hair, as only a true wife can. Nor will ever those willing feet replenish the coal hod or water pail. No more will she arise amid the tempestuous storms of winter, and hie herself away to build the fire without disturbing the slumbers of the man who doted on her so artlessly. Her memory is embalmed in my heart of hearts. I wanted to embalm her body, but I found that I could embalm her memory cheaper.

"I procured of Eli Mudget, a neighbor of mine, a very pretty gravestone. His wife was consumptive, and he kept it on hand several years, in anticipation of her death. But she rallied last spring, and his hopes were blasted. Never shall I forget the poor man's grief when I asked him to part with it. 'Take it, Skinner, and may you never know what it is to have your soul racked with disappointment as mine has been!' and he burst into a flood of tears. His spirit was, indeed, utterly broken.

"I had the following epistle engraved upon her tombstone: 'To the memory of Tabitha, wife of Moses Skinner, Esq., gentlemanly editor af the Trombone. Terms, $3 a year, invariably in advance. A kind mother and exemplary wife. Office over Coleman's grocery, up two flights of stairs. Knock hard. We shall miss thee, mother, we shall miss thee. Job printing solicited.' Thus did my lacerated spirit cry out in agony, even as Rachel weeping for her children. But one ray of light penetrated the despair of my soul. The undertaker took his pay in job printing, and the sexton owed me a little account I should not have gotten any other way. Why should we pine at the mysterious ways of Providence and vicinity? Not a conundrum.—San Francisco Call.

A Vagabond Sage.

An old man of very ancient physiognomy, answering to the name of Jacob Wilmot, was brought to the Police Court. His clothes looked as though they might have been bought second handed in his youthful prime, for they had suffered more from rubs of the world than the proprietor himself.

"What business?"

"None: I am a traveler."

"A vagabond, perhaps?"

"You are not far wrong. Travelers and vagabonds are about the same thing. The difference is that the latter travels without money and the former without brains."

"Where have you traveled?"

"All over the continent."

"For what purpose?"

"Observation."

"What have you observed?"

"A little to commend, much to censure, and a great deal to laugh at."

"Humph! what do you commend?"

"A handsome woman who will stay at home, an eloquent preacher who will preach short sermons, a good writer who will not write too much, and a fool that has sense enough to hold his tongue."

"What do you censure?"

"A man that marries a girl for her fine clothing, a youth who studies medicine while he has the use of his hands, and the people who will elect a drunkard to office."

"What do you laugh at?"

"I laugh at a man who expects his position to command that respect which his personal qualifications and qualities do not merit."

He was dismissed.

The Origin of Shylock.

A correspondent of the Jewish Chronicle calls attention to the fact that the original of Shakspeare's Shylock was a Christian and not a Jew He quotes from the eleventh book of Georgori Leti's "Biography of Sixtus V." in proof of this. A Roman merchant named Sechi heard that Admiral Francis Blake had conquered St. Domingo, and communicated the news to a Jewish merchant named Ceneda. The latter was so confident in the falseness of the news that after repeated protestations; he said, "I bet a pound of my flesh that the report is untrue." "And I lay a thousand scudi against it," rejoined the Christian, who caused a bond to be drawn up to the effect that in case the report should prove untrue then the Christian merchant, Signor Paul M. Sechi, is bound to pay the Jewish merchant the sum of one thousand scudi; and on the other hand, if the truth of this news be confirmed, the Christian merchant, Signor Paul M. Sechi, is justified and empowered to cut with his own hand, with a well sharpened knife, a pound of the Jew's fair flesh, of that part of the body it might please him. When the news proved true the Christian insisted on his bond; but the governor having got wind of the affair, reported it to the pope, who condemned both Jew and Christian to the galleys, from which they could only be ransomed by paying a fine of two thousand scudi to the hospital of the Sixtine bridge.

Sickels and His Bride.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

General Sickles has a penchant for foreign wives. His first unhappy mate was an Italian, and now he has taken unto himself a Spanish bride. Senorita Carolina Guerrero, better known by the name of De Creeagh, her mother's name by a second marriage. A friend in Washington writes:

What is there in a name? The truth about Dan Sickles' bride is, she is the daughter of a poor Spanish widow, who, to better her fortune, married a rich Scotch trader by the name of Joseph Craig. He was a sort of commercial traveller, and after he had made a snug fortune of the dons of Cadiz dropped the "ph" and tacked a "de" and double "ee" to his name, and came to Madrid a Spanish senor. It is a way not uncommon to Americans when they go abroad, and right here in the republican metropolis there are plenty of names so Frenchified and Teutonicked that the first bearers thereof will never answer to them when at the Day of Judgment their names are called. If Mme, de Creeagh Sickles, *nee* Guerrero, has a taste for anatomy she can find a pleasant study in the Army Medical Museum. Among the gunshot wounds in a case nearly under the sky-light, is all that is left of what was once the totherest high-stepping shapely leg of her husband.

ONE of the incidents of the Chandler wedding is related by the Washington Capital: It seems that when the charming Widow Aulick came to make her toilette it was discovered that the ruthless Board of Public Works had torn up the street and cut off the gas. A lady cannot dress without light. The prospect was dark. News of the trouble reached the Navy Department. The Department was aroused. In a few hours an immense force was put upon the streets, and in full time for the party light was thrown upon the charmed home. This carries us back to the days of romance and gallantry. A softened, rosy light of more poetic times falls upon the rude streets of Washington.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light;
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow:
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
For those that here we see no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind.

Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring out the want, the care, the sin,
The faithless coldness of the times;
Ring out, ring out my mournful rhymes,
But ring the fuller minstrel in.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease;
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

From Tennyson's "In Memoriam."

VARIETIES.

LAY all barrels of appples on the side (and not on the head), and they will keep much longer.

REAL Economy—A north countryman, on being told that a certain kind of a stove would "save half the coal," "Then I'll take two of them, and save it all."

IN future no white horses are to be employed in the French army. They were found to be such excellent guides to the Prussians there to direct their fire.

THE bill appropriating $4,000,000 for public buildings in Chicago has been approved by the President, and the work of building will be commenced as soon as a site is fixed upon.

THE 19th of January, the anniversary of the birthday of General R. E. Lee, will be commemorated at Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va. when, Gen. Jubal A. Early will deliver a memorial address.

A NEW YORK paper says the newest style of mirrors are framed with wide frames of burnished steel, and the chandeliers are to match of glass and steel, with glass pendants. By gaslight the effect is perfectly dazzling, and many of the new houses being furnished up town have adopted this style.

DAVID R. DICKEY, of Randolph, Tipton county, Tennessee, came to an end on Monday. He made a bet that he could eat four bottles of brandy peaches, and drink all the liquor, together with two tumblers of raw whisky. He drank the whisky, and finished all the peaches, dropping dead while holding the last peach in his mouth.

"ARE sister Sal and Nance resources, pa?" No, my son, why do you ask that question?" "Because I heard uncle Josh say if you would only husband your resources you would get along a great deal better than you do; that's all, pa." Pa plagues into a state of intense reflection.

A MAN went into a New York dry goods store Saturday, bought $350 worth of goods and tendered a check for for $18,000 in payment, asking for the change, $17,650, in small notes. The cashier questioned him so close that he went out in haste, forgetting to take the check with him.

A WHOLE page of the London Times, December 11th, is occupied with an advertisement of the "United Kingdom Alliance to procure the total and immediate suppression of the traffic in all intoxicating liquors." It is proposed to raise a fund of one hundred thousand pounds, seventy-three thousand pounds of which has been already subscribed.

As the passengers were preparing to leave their seats on the arrival of the New York train in Boston the other evening, an old gentleman picked up a dark object which appeared to drop from a lady's bonnet. "Madam, is this yours? You appear to have dropped it by accident." "Thank you, sir" (placing her hand to her head)—"a railroad accident—a misplaced switch."

CANTON, Dakota, has a sensation. W. E. Gwynn, a merchant there, has been seeking to defraud his creditors in Sioux City, and parties armed with a search warrant went there and found $2,000 concealed in his wife's hair. Gwynn, who has been sick, had run away, but was overhauled at Le Mars, Iowa, the nearest railroad town, and the money he had on his person taken from him.

A ROMANTIC pair were blessed with a number of daughters, the eldest of whom was named Caroline, the second Madeline, the third Eveline, the fourth Angeline, and the fifth Evangeline. Finally a sixth daughter was born to them, and for a time they could find no name for it with the desired termination, when suddenly the mother exclaimed, "I have it; we'll name her Crinoline!" and it was done.

THE new method of cutting glass, by means of a jet of sand and steam, bids fair to be susceptible of many remarkable applications. It is now found that beautiful figures may be wrought upon the surface of the glass with the greatest facility, and at an expense far below the ordinary mode of grinding. It will probably revolutionize the whole matter of ornamentation in the manufacture of glassware.

A FARMER near Nashua, N. H., recently bargained his farm to another farmer for $2000, but when the day and the purchaser arrived informed him that his wife was in hysterics about the trade, and he guessed he would back out. "But," said the purchaser, "I have come a long distance, want the farm and must have it. How much more would induce you to sell?" "Well," replied the agriculturist, give me $250 more, and let her cry."

THE last time Joe Jefferson was in St. Louis, Judge Joseph Gillespie was prevailed upon to go and see "Rip Van Winkle." This was the first play the Judge ever witnessed. When asked what he thought about it, he replied: "Hem! hem! confounded ridiculous. The idea of a poor Dutch woman over the wash-tub with diamond rings on her fingers." The Judge will eschew the drama.

Two farmers living near Galesburg, Illinois, got to bantering about whether a span of horses belonging to one could pull more than the span of mules belonging to the other. It was decided to try it in the middle of the main street of the village. The mules were hitched to the end of a long, stout chain, and the horses at the other end. At the words "get up," quick sprang each span, both sharp shod, gaining and losing by fits and starts, the horses finally pulling the mules after them. At another trial the mules went off with their load. This was followed by a long, cheering shout from the crowd. But after various trials it was decided that the horses were the stronger, for in the last trial they pulled the mules after them, turning them about in their harness, amidst the great applause of the bystanders.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 6, 1872.

HON. D. J. MORRELL declines being considered a candidate for Governor before the Republican Convention. Of course DANIEL feels it in his bones that the next Governor of this State will be a Democrat, and he don't want to be slaughtered.

SINCE the *Commercial* sold out to CAMERON & Co., and made its recent "flip flop" in politics, it has sadly degenerated in its editorial department. It now speaks of some of its Radical neighbors that have recently been chiding it, as the "Morning Sewer" and the "Evening Cesspool." We hope the other organs of all the morality and decency party will not retaliate.

THE Columbus *Statesman* continues to be distressed about the Pittsburgh POST and Cincinnati *Enquirer*, because of their advocacy of Col. T. A. SCOTT for the Presidency. As the editor is conversant with the exact condition of the public mind in political affairs in Pennsylvania and Ohio, his self-possession in assuming paternal control over the journals alluded to, ought not to excite surprise.

RADICAL chickens come home to roost very often. It was all right for Hon. JOHN P. PENNEY to insist upon the Speaker's gavel in 1862, and block legislation at the request of Republican Senators, but all wrong for Democrats to assume that position now. But there will be no factious attitude assumed by the sixteen Democratic Senators in return. They will act upon principle and law as far as it can be made applicable to the present case.

NAPOLEON III.

A recent number of the *World* contains the following pungent paragraph:

The French Minister of the Interior proposes with the approval of, and doubtless at the instigation of, the President, to increase the stringency of the laws abridging the freedom of the press. Already the freedom of the press in France is under a tyranny far more severe than that of the Empire in its most oppressive days.

Knowing how wicked it is to say one syllable in mitigation of the severe judgment always passed upon the Unsuccessful—for there is no higher crime known to many honest people than Failure—we are yet moved to enter a sort of plea in abatement for the miserable exile who ruled France for eighteen years. We will not so far outrage the intelligent opinions of the *World*, and other organs of Communism, as to say that NAPOLEON III ruled either wisely or well. But we may be allowed to remark that those weak people who thought his reign might be discontinued with advantage to France and the rest of the nations, thought that his greatest merit was that he could keep the spirit of Red Republicanism in check. The subordinate fact that for eighteen years he maintained peace and secured prosperity in France is of course not to be dwelt upon in a period when war is thought to be for the greatest good of all. But, as was predicted, the downfall of NAPOLEON was the triumph of Red Republicanism, Communism, Internationalism, and all other bloodthirsty isms. And we were constantly taught by the Radical-Communist press that NAPOLEON was only able to keep down the spirit of liberty (*i. e.* of Communism), by trampling upon the free press—to wit, the press conducted by ROCHEFORT and others. But now we are to be astonished by the declaration (quoted above), that "*the press in France is under a tyranny far more severe than that of the Empire in its most oppressive tyranny.*"

Now if this be true, and who will call it in question? If France has been delivered over to the horrors of the Commune—and if she has been stripped of two large and loyal provinces, what has been gained for her, or for humanity, or for liberty everywhere (or any where), by the deposition of NAPOLEON? Let it not be erroneously imagined that we are friendly to NAPOLEON—by no means—we are inclined to think that he had few friends or admirers at home or abroad—but still we think he was a tolerably successful ruler, whose head was "level" enough and whose heart was cold enough to play the part of a competent sovereign.

And yet CARL SCHURZ says that "NAPOLEON was one of the most over-rated men of the age." That is just what the Radicals say of CARL SCHURZ himself! They now find that his speeches, even those he made when he was on the stump for GRANT, were as thin as beef-tea, and not half so nourishing to the brain as the aforesaid tea is to the stomach.

But of course, the exiled Emperor must stand all this, and much more of the same sort. His overthrow made way for Red Republicanism in France, to be succeeded by the THIERS Republicans, who are greater tyrants than even NAPOLEON was, as the *World* assures us. This result in France—and in Germany the extending and rivetting of despotic power in the person of Emperor WILLIAM. These are the blessed results of the war between France and Germany.

RADICAL TACTICS.

As the time approaches when a President is to be chosen for another term the tactics of the Radical leaders are more clearly foreshadowed. That here will be no improvement upon those of the last Presidential campaign is already a settled fact. That their leaders will resort to still greater duplicity to deceive the people into their support is hardly to be doubted, from the notes of preparation that may already be heard issuing from the Radical camp.

The main point urged during the last Presidential campaign was that it was right and just that the Republican party should then succeed to the control of the Government because in the natural and philosophical course of political events it had not yet fulfilled its mission.

Nearly four years have elapsed since this claim was set up, and unless the so-called mission of the Radical party was to give the people of the United States the most corrupt and demoralizing administration of public affairs recorded in the national annals, that "mission" is no nearer fulfilled at the beginning of the year 1872 than it was in 1868.

What was this boasted "fulfillment" under the talisman of which the party was retained and continued in power in 1868? It was PEACE and the restoration of tranquility and fraternal relations between the different and discordant sections of the country. It was then urged on every hand by Republican orators and journals that the "reconstruction" of the States recently in rebellion was incomplete, and that no other party save the one that inaugurated "reconstruction" could be safely entrusted with its completion.

Upon some sort of an assumption as this GRANT wrote his unfulfilled or meaningless aphorism: "Let us have Peace," and a majority of the people of the States voted for and elected him, expecting that he and his party leaders would use all honest endeavors to make their professions something more than mere words. The association in the minds of all the reflecting voters, who by their ballots aided in perpetuating the Radical administration of the Government in 1868, between the plausible claim that the party had not fulfilled its "mission," and the appeal of General GRANT for peace, was fixed and complete.

To them both had the same meaning. To them they both meant the restoration of the equality of all the States in the Union—a most thorough and comprehensive reconciliation between the North and the South. For if they did not mean this they were merely unmeaning platitudes, coined and put in circulation for the purpose of deception. We entertain no sort of doubt that voters, in number more than treble the majority in favor of General GRANT cast their ballots, believing that peace was to be the result, and that the party leaders they supported would labor with a view to such a consummation.

All these voters have been disappointed—nay, worse than that, they have been wantonly deceived and betrayed. It is not only true that no such a result has been brought about, but it has been purposely and maliciously prevented by the class of men who were intrusted with power for good or evil in 1868.

Since GRANT has been in the executive mansion, he has been scheming and wielding his power so as to secure a renomination for the office of President in 1872, and this too in the face of his professions prior to his election, that a man ought not to be eligible for a second term. His reception of money and valuable gifts and his requital of the donors by conferring official favors and patronage upon them have all been on the ZACK. CHANDLER principle of "you tickle me and I'll tickle you."

The persistent refusal of amnesty at the very time when it would have accomplished the most good, and thus keeping in a state of irritation the sores inflicted during the war upon the national body; by declaring martial law upon a pretext that will not bear any sort of reflective scrutiny, and by intervention with the caucusses, conventions and local political discussions of his own party with a view of protecting his own interests in the National Convention of nomination; —by his use of the Federal army, and by shaping the foreign and domestic policy of the Government in all matters, he has planned and constantly kept in view the preservation of a state of things, which he could turn to advantage in the pending campaign, and making it at least plausibly apparent that his retention in office for another four years was an absolute national necessity. That is to say, General GRANT has not yet fulfilled his "mission," which is to continue in office eight years at least, by which time Mr. MORTON no doubt believes his "National idea" will have sufficiently developed to dispense with the present form of Government and set up another upon a different model, and one that will not be responsible to the people.

Those Republicans who were disappointed by the professions of peace that have never been fulfilled, begin to feel disposed to cut loose from the men who have so wilfully and selfishly deceived them. Even Republicans do not hesitate to charge leading men in that party —men nearest the very throne of power itself with the most unblushing crimes, and which if properly punished would consign the perpetrators to felon's cells. And yet this administration, these very corrupt leaders, are going into the Presidential campaign of 1872, setting up the pretensions and gilded claim that the party has not *even yet fulfilled its mission*, and that it is a great national necessity that it should be continued in power for yet another four years at least.

It will urge upon the people that all opposition to a longer continuance in power of this party, means revolution and reaction, and it will depend upon the dread inspired by this and various other devices, to drive the people again into its support.

Already the leaders of the Radical wing of the party denounce it as a conspiracy for men to organize a plan for the defeat of the administration, after the ordinary manner of political organizations. They will rant of civil service reform, reduced taxation and honesty, and economy in Government, all of which they will claim as a part of the unfulfilled mission of the party, to interfere with which will involve a national disaster.

There will be no end to Ku Klux reports; martial law will be conveniently declared in various sections; "loyal" men in the South (comprising carpet-baggers and thieves) will appeal to the Government for "protection" and in the turmoil of internal strife, stirred up and kept alive by the Radical leaders for their own base purposes, they expect to again ride into power.

Thus we have briefly and hastily sketched the programme of Radical tactics for 1872. It remains for the people to circumvent all this by uniting in their demand for a change of government—a change of men at the head of affairs.

IF Dexter don't, Mr. BONNER must, toe the mark. The *World* says the Board of Appeals of the National Trotting Association has occupied itself in discussing the question of the actual time made by Goldsmith Maid at Milwaukee last fall. It is proverbial that an inch more or less on a man's nose is a matter of much importance. Far more important, however, is a quarter of a second more or less in the time of a trotting-horse. The entire sporting world is now intensely excited over the question whether Goldsmith Maid trotted a mile in a quarter of a second less time than Dexter, and it does not seem as though any satisfactory decision would be arrived at. In this state of affairs why will not Mr. BONNER consent to test the relative speed of Dexter and the famous mare? He has always declined to race his horses for money, but there does not seem to be any reason why he should not permit a fair trial of speed, with no money dependent upon the result, between Dexter and Goldsmith Maid.

THE XVI AMENDMENT.

This subject is now fairly afloat, and as we anticipated would be met by Republicans in their old proscriptive Know Nothing spirit. The Germantown *Telegraph* is a fair representative of the class and objects altogether to the repeal of that portion of the Constitution which prevents a foreign born citizen from holding two positions in the general Government, but throws them open to a black native. The Harrisburg *Patriot* makes the following comments upon the article referred to.

In the changed condition of the country there should be no greater obsticle to the advancement of such men as Carl Schurz, as there was to that of Alexander Hamilton and Horatio Gates. The *Telegraph* says: "The native statesmen have "retained their ascendency at all "times because the President could "be none other than a native." This is a genuine Know Nothing sentiment, and it furnishes an additional argument for the removal of the exception in the Constitution. If the Constitution places a barrier in the way of the honest ambition of the citizen of foreign birth it should be taken away. The ascendancy of native statesmen should be due to other advantages besides those which are given by this clause of exclusion. An amendment of the Constitution gives to the negroes a fair start with the native white men in the race of political ambition, and shall this clause of exclusion remain longer to insult citizens of foreign birth when any negro may aspire to the office of President, and if nominated, may count on the support of the Germantown *Telegraph*? The reason for the existence of this constitutional restriction has wholly ceased; and should no longer remain as a peg for the display of Know Nothing prejudices. If the prejudice against the foreign born citizens be strong enough to exclude him from the Presidency by reason of his birth or origin, there is room enough for its display at the ballot box, but there should be no nestling place for such a prejudice in the the Constitution of this Republic. The *Telegraph* exclaims: "But remove the barrier and we shall have demagogues like Carl Schurz making political merchandise of their race in order to climb to the Presidency, for it is in his interest chiefly that this amendment is proposed." In this sentence is revealed the fear of Carl Schurz which pervades the ranks of the administration, as well as the hatred and contempt which they feel towards citizens of foreign birth. the Constitution should never afford a text for the display of such bigotry, and the sooner the amendment is adopted the better. There is time enough for its passage at the present session of Congress, and its adoption by the Pennsylvania Legislature before adjournment. The Radicals made much shorter work of the Fifteenth Amendment.

WHETHER the public, which includes the Republican party and the State Treasurer, will be satisfied, with Gov. GEARY's version of the EVANS' swindle, remains to be seen. He covers a large space and many figures to state a very plain case. The Legislature will doubtless respond to the necessity of the times and agree as it is a Presidential year. It won't do to stir it up.

Now that the investigation is proposed regarding the financial administration of the Government, and defalcations are coming to light in hitherto unexpected quarters, it need not be a matter of surprise that certain of the doings of Lieut. U. S. GRANT see the light in a manner not complimentary to U. S. GRANT, President of the United States of America. The Washington *Patriot* represents that the President is now a debtor to the Government in $5,000, and gives the story in such detail as to require explanation if it is incorrect. The *Patriot* states that while Lieut. GRANT was serving as Commissary and Quartermaster during the Mexican war, he was the recipient of funds from other quartermasters, for which he gave vouchers, that his account is not yet settled, although the Auditor caused him to be continually dunned; and that the Treasury books show a balance against him of $5,000, represented by his vouchers, which is unaccounted for. Furthermore, the *Patriot* states that the $1,000 indemnity voted him by Congress, on account of money stolen from funds in his charge during the Mexican war, was seized by the Third Auditor, and put to his credit on this deficit. This reduces the amount to $4,000, and it is suggested that, while an examination is being made, this matter should receive attention. An explanation contradicting the *Patriot's* story would be a matter of very general interest at this time.

THE N. Y. *Leader*, a weekly paper, and supposed to be the organ of the ring in that city, died on Saturday last. It makes merry over its obituary and tells that:

There is a story connected with the *Leader* office that any man who comes on the paper is sure to die. There is but one printer living who was on the paper ten years ago. When the number of dead men is considered, there seems to be some truth in the legend. When the present editor took charge of the paper, on the death of Mr. Van Buren, he was gloomily and patronizingly told that he was a doomed man. But he replied that he guessed that rather than die on the paper's hands, he would have the paper die on his hands. *This is the last Leader.* "Gentlemen, this is a serious joke," said Mark Tapley, "What's the use of being jolly?"

Among its last *Leader*isms are the following:

The friends and contributors are respectfully invited to attend its funeral from its late residence, No 11 Frankfort street, on Saturday, Dec, 30. *Requiescat in pace.*

Next year being Leap Year, the *Leader* will leap it.

Owing to a death in the family, the *Leader* will receive no calls this New Year's.

JUDGE WILLIAM STRONG, of the Supreme Court of the United States, is President of the Association, which desires to establish by an amendment to the Federal Constitution, that the "nation is under obligations to acknowledge God as the author of its existence, and the source of its authority, Jesus as its ruler, and the Bible as the fountain of its laws and the supreme rule of its conduct." We believe an alliance of "Church and State" is bad for both, and we hope never to see a movement tending to it receive the sanction of the American people. Those who think otherwise, however, can attend a Convention in Cincinnati, on the 31st of January, 1872, for which Judge Strong and others issues a call.—*Age.*

MR. E. W. WARREN manager of the "Pilgrim" Panorama has been arrested at Columbia, S. C., under a warrant issued at the instance of Congressman R. B. ELLIOTT, charging a violation of the civil rights bill, in refusing to allow the State Congressman's wife and other colored females to occupy seats among the whites. He was held to bail in $2,000. The sable Congressman declines all compromise, and should the case go to trial it is thought that there will be some rich developments in regard to the general status of the aggrieved Madame ELLIOTT. The panorama men evince a determination to fight the issue.

THE latest demand of a company at the hands of Congress is that for a charter for an aerial telegraph. This does not refer to "kiting," or anything so unprofitable as that. The bill states that the business and objects of the corporation shall be to develop and utilize the principles and powers of natural electricity to be used in telegraphing, generating light, heat and motive power, but the plain and specific purpose of the corporation is a company to test certain theories which have been carefully elaborated by scientific men connected with the subject of telegraphing. The proposition seems rather visionary.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the *Tribune* has the annexed in regard to Republican administration sentiment in connection with the opening of Congress, and the prospects of a national reform movement:

"There has been no consultation or comparison of views upon the Presidential question by the Republican Senators who opposed the administration last session, when the annexation of San Domingo was discussed, and the removal of Mr. Sumner from his chairmanship was accomplished, but it is known that their opposition to General Grant is, if anything, more pronounced than ever."

A WASHINGTON correspondents predicts that the National Republican Convention will be held in Philadelphia. He says: "The arrangements in favor of Philadelphia have been made in advance of the meeting of the executive committee by correspondence with a majority of its members. Had it not been for the fire the convention would no doubt have been at Chicago. It is argued as against the claims of St. Louis and Cincinnati that they have not sufficient hotel accommodations."

THE National *Standard* says: "We have such advices as lead us most seriously to distrust the wisdom, on the score of temperance, of entrusting the Presidential office for another term in the keeping of General GRANT."

A RELATION of President GRANT has been discovered who holds no office. He is an uncle, named ROSWELL M. GRANT. It is superfluous to add that he is a Democrat.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

From the lengthy message of Governor GEARY we take the following extracts which are about the only matters treated therein that are of any general importance:

FINANCES.

After thorough examination of the reports from the accounting departments, the following statement is submitted:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury November 30, 1870	$1,302,942 82
Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 871	6,489,224 95
Extraordinary receipts from the United States government, on account of Pennsylvania war claims, applied to the payment of the state debt	708,710 67
Total in treasury during year ending Nov. 30, 1871	$ 8,500,858 44

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary expenses paid during the year ending Nov. 30, 1871	$3,618,819 35
Loans &c., redeemed	2,220,224 50
Interest on loans	1,785,035 91
Total disbursements	$7,624,079 85
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1871	$1,476,808 59

PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt on November 30, 1870, was	$31,111,661 90
Deduct amount paid by Sinking Fund Commissioners during the year ending Nov. 30, 1871	$2,113,228 63
Amount paid by State Treasurer during same time	18,261 54
	2,131,590 17
Total public debt, November 30, 1871	$28,980,071 73

The following statement shows the nature of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth, November 30, 1871:

FUNDED DEBT, VIZ:

Amount of over-due loans	$ 2,502,695 16
Amount payable in 1872 and 1877, interest 6 per cent	3,786,530 00
Amount payable in 1872 and 1877, interest 5 per cent	92,850 0
Amount payable in 1877 and 1882, interest 6 per cent	7,890,550 00
Amount payable in 1877, interest 5 per cent	3,399,700 00
Amount payable in 1878, interest 5 per cent	290,000 00
Amount payable in 1879, interest 6 per cent	460,000 00
Amount payable in 1882 and 1892, interest 6 per cent	9,271,850 00
Amount payable in 1882, interest 5 per cent	1,119,950 00
Amount payable in 1882, interest 4½ per cent	112,000 00
Total funded debt	$28,806,145 16

UNFUNDED DEBT, VIZ:

Relief notes in circulation	$96,347 00	
Interest certificates outstanding	13,086 52	
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 38	
Domestic creditors' certificates	44 67	
		$112,926 57
Public debt, Nov. 30, 1871, as before stated		$28,980,071 73

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund report assets remaining in their hands as follows, viz:

Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, secured by lien on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad	$5,900,000 00
Thirty-five bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, each for $100 - 00, guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Northern Central Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, payable $100,000 annually, beginning January, 1875, with five per cent. interest from January 1, 1872	3,500,000 00
Amount of assets	$9,400,000 00
Amount of public debt	$28,980,071 73
Deduct amount of assets	$9,400,000 00
Cash balance in the Treasury, Nov 30, 1871	1,476,808 59
	$10,876,808 59
Balance of public debt unprovided for	$18,103,263 14

WAR CLAIMS—THE EVANS BUSINESS.

Mr. Evans, upon his appointment, immediately gave his attention to the duties assigned him, and through his success in paying the entire debt due the General Government, I was able to communicate to the Legislature of 1868, the partial settlement of the claims referred to. It is due Mr. Evans to state, that the reference was of too meagre a character to place the result of his services fairly and fully before the public. Through his labors, the claims of the State, which had for years been "suspended and disallowed," were "liquidated and determined" by the accounting officers of the National Government, and being thus "liquidated and allowed," the State for the first time became entitled, under the provisions of the act of August 5, 1861, to the above sum of $292,007 90, as the rebatement on the quota of the United States tax.

The credit thus secured to the State, deducted from her quota of the direct tax, left a balance thereon against the State of $1,654,711 43, and from this sum there was to be deducted the payment made by the State on account of this tax on June 30, 1862, of $350,000 00—reducing the liability of the State for direct tax to $1,304,711 43. This indebtedness, as also the cash advanced to the State on September 20, 1861, six months before the first instalment of claims had been filed on the part of the State, of $606,000 00, were paid by Mr. Evans by the collections he succeeded in making upon the claims "liquidated and determined" in favor of the State, as already explained.

By act of Congress, the State was entitled to a rebatement of fifteen per cent. on her quota of the United States tax, *provided* it was paid before the first day of June, 1862, and of ten per cent. *provided* it was paid before the first of September of that year. The State had forfeited both of these proposed reductions for prompt payment by her delinquency in not paying the tax for five years. But notwithstanding all this Mr. Evans not only obtained for the benefit of the State, the rebatement of the fifteen per cent. on the amount of the tax, but a release of the interest which might have accrued on the entire claim of the United States.

The claims collected by the State from the United States are as follows:

1. November 1, 1865		$ 112 50
2. May 2, 1867		1,589,115 82
3. October 27, 1868		105,651 46
4. August 26, 1870		136,846 09
5. April 11, 1871		137,822 59
6. May 15, 1871		242,167 87
7. June 23, 1871		298,753 06
		$2,910,469 11

These collections the special agent accounts for as follows:

1. May 2, 1867, paid debt due by the State to the United States, being balance of quota of direct tax	$1,304,711 43	
May 2, 1867, re-paid cash advanced to the State by the United States, September 20, 1861	606,000 00	
2. Paid into the State Treasury as follows:		
Apr 20, '71, cash	$17,822 59	
May 16, '71, cash	242,167 87	
June 27, '71 cash	298,753 06	
July 21, '71 cash	29,987 53	
	708,710 77	
3. His commission of ten per centum on the amount collected, retained from the collections	291,046 91	
		$2,910,469 11

From these results it will be seen that the present condition of the claims against the National Government stands thus:

Amount of claims filed as before shown		$3,172,218 19
Of which there have been allowed and collected		2,910,469 11
The balance at present in suspense amounts to		261,749 08
Further claims on the part of the State can, I am informed, be fairly made, with good prospect of collection, to the amount of		100,000 00
Making the amount of suspended and outstanding claims yet to be collected		$361,749 08

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

The people at the last election having proclaimed unmistakably in favor of a convention to revise the Constitution, it will doubtless be the pleasure of the Legislature to provide the necessary legal machinery to carry out the popular will on this important subject. I cordially sympathise with this movement, and in my last annual message presented my views thereon so fully that a repetition of them is deemed unnecessary, but to which special reference is made. A careful revision of our fundamental law, by men qualified for that duty, is imperatively demanded by the highest considerations of public welfare.

Connected with this, in a considerable degree, are the questions of the establishment of a "Court of Appeals," and the appointment of a commission to revise the tax laws and to equalize taxation. Both of these measures are important, and are urged upon my consideration by intelligent men from different parts of the State. But, inasmuch as the constitutional convention may, with propriety, undertake the re-organization of our judical system, and as taxation should be based upon and made conformable to the requirements of the Constitution, I incline to the opinion that general legislation on these subjects had better be postponed until the action of the proposed convention shall be known.

PROCLAMATIONS FOR ELECTIONS.

Complaints have been made to me of a want of uniformity in the sheriffs' proclamations for elections, to which I deem it important to invite your attention. There are sundry local laws on the subject of elections, to which the local proclamations must necessarily conform. The election laws are generally uniform; and there are no good reasons why the main body of the sheriffs' proclamations should not also be uniform. For many years scarcely any two proclamations have been alike; and they seem, in many instances, to have been prepared with more regard to supposed partisan advantages than to a compliance with the plain requirements of law. Many things are included which are unnecessary, and frequently other things are excluded which the law positively requires. This evil should be remedied; and I can suggest no better way of doing it than for the Legislature to authorize the Secretary of the Commonwealth or the Attorney General to prepare and distribute such a form of proclamation as the law prescribes.

COAL MINES.

During the session of 1870 the Legislature passed a law "providing for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines," which has been productive of beneficial results. Yet there are deficiencies to be supplied in order to fully accomplish the desired objects. In a previous message I endeavored to make it appear that no extensive coal mine could be safe without more than one outlet, and not even then unless secured by incombustible material. The recommendation that at least two openings should be required has been incorporated in the law, but that regarding the use of wood in their construction was unheeded. It is comparatively of little importance how many means of exit there may be if these are choked up with flames and smoke of burning timbers. This was demonstrated in September last in the terrible calamity at Pittston, which followed so soon after that of Avondale, and was less horrible only because less extensive, by which the lives of eighteen miners were sacrificed, and which, with the proper precaution against fire, might probably have been saved.

A still more recent casualty suggests another amendment to the act referred to. By the reprehensible practice of robbing the supporting columns, the roofs of the mines, the overlaying surfaces of which are in some places covered with houses, sink into the vacuum, causing the destruction of many thousands of dollars worth of property, as at Scranton, Hyde Park and Wilkesbarre. It should, therefore, be made unlawful to remove the coal supports without supplying their place with others of substantial masonry, or something equivalent.

A STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Many eminent medical and other scientific gentlemen have suggested that the organization of a State Board of Health, under the auspices of the Legislature, would be greatly conducive to the general welfare of the people of the Commonwealth. After mature deliberation I thoroughly accord in this opinion. Local boards of health may answer the purposes for which they are established; but their fields of operation are limited, and they cannot accomplish the objects contemplated by the appointment of a general State Board. The prevalence of yellow fever in former years, which spread beyond the boundaries assigned to the Philadelphia Board; the devastation produced by the small-pox during the past year; the fact that the Asiatic cholera is steadily marching over its old track to our very doors; and the many other influences which constantly threaten the health of our citizens, seem imperitively to demand the creation of as efficient a sanitary institution as legislative wisdom can possibly devise. The Board could be formed somewhat similar to that of Public Charities. The expense to the State need be no greater, while the benefits to be derived are incalculable. The head of the Board should be a physician of undoubted respectability in regard to every necessary acquirement, and large experience in the practice of his profession, while the Board might consist of five or more medical men, resident in different parts of the State, who would perform the duties, if not gratuitously, at least at a very moderate cost. The general objects should be clearly specified and defined; and each member should exercise a careful supervision over the sanitary condition of the district of the State to which he might be assigned. The appointment of such a Board cannot result otherwise than in great sanitary reform.

COMMUTATION OF IMPRISONMENT.

The act of May 21, 1869, authorizing commutations upon the terms of prisoners convicted of crime, has produced a decidedly salutary effect. The discipline of the prison is reported as being greatly improved by the voluntary good conduct of all desirous of availing themselves of the merciful provisions of the law; and reformatory influences have been manifest in many cases by the good behavior of those who have been the fortunate recipients of of its benefits. The improved habits of prisoners during their confinement have gone with them into private life, and the wisdom of the Legislature in passing the law has thus been signally confirmed. In accordance with the act referred to, commendable conduct on the part of a prisoner, such as will merit and receive a favorable certificate from the warden of a prison, with the approval of its board of inspectors, secures the following deductions from the terms of sentence, viz:

"One month on each of the first two years; two months on each succeeding year to the fifth year; three months on each following year to the tenth; and four months on each remaining year of the term of sentence."

The number of convicts directed to be discharged, under this act, before terms of sentence had expired, from the State penitentiaries and county prisons, during the past year, amounts to five hundred and fifty-three, and it is a gratifying fact that thus far I have not heard of any one of them returning to habits of crime.

LEGISLATIVE.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Special to THE POST.)

Democratic Senatorial Caucus.

HARRISBURG, January 1.—The Democratic Senators met in caucus this evening, and had a general interchange of views but adjourned without deciding upon any course of action. Another meeting will be held to-morrow morning.

The Republican Senators

also met in the room of Senator White and agreed informally upon some of the officers of the Senate, among whom was Mr. Rutan for speaker. There is reason to believe that an organization of the Senate may be effected within a few days.

Caucus of Radical Members of the House.

The Republican members of the House met in caucus this evening and nominated Alexander Morrison, of Butler county, for Assistant Clerk, in place of Lee, of Philadelphia. They also agreed upon S. C. Shermer, of Philadelphia, for Seargent-at-Arms, in place of Wm. Ovens, of Philadelphia The remainder of the nominations will not be made public until the session opens to-morrow. S.

SENATE.

Called to Order.

HARRISBURG, January 2.—The Senate was called to order at three o'clock by Speaker BROADHEAD.

Reading the Returns.

Secretary Jourdan presented the returns of the election of eleven new Senators, and the SPEAKER ordered them to be read.

When Mr. Connell's name was reached, Senator ALLEN instantly presented a report of the Philadelphia Board of Health showing that Mr. Connell was dead. No apparent attention was paid to this paper, and the reading was continued.

A New Election to Fill Senator Connell's Place.

When the last name was reached, Speaker BROADHEAD said that satisfactory evidence of the death of Senator Connell having been received, a writ of election to fill the vacancy will be issued this day.

Adjournment.

The roll was called after which Mr. NAGLE, Democrat, instantly moved to adjourn until to-morrow. Adjourned.

Resume of the Questions at Issue.

While this action of the afternoon appears to be a formal organization of the Senate, it must be understood that adjournment took place before any of the new eleven Senators had been sworn or affirmed. Under Democratic precedents, Speaker Broadhead leaves the chair at this point, and when the election of a new Speaker commences to-morrow, the vote will be 16 to 16.

Thus far there can be no difficulty. But the next step is fraught with grave consequences. Speaker Broadhead can pursue one of two courses.

First. He can declare or assume that the term for which he was elected Speaker has expired, and vacate the chair.

This retirement of the Speaker at the opening of the new term would be in strict accordance with the usages and precedents of the Democratic party, and has been insisted upon by them for many years. They have held that under the 10th and 11th sections of the 1st article of the Constitution, the Senate "shall" (imperatively) elect its new Speaker on assembling "on" the first Tuesday of January."

The Republicans, on the other hand, have contended that from the necessities of the case, the Speaker can (legally) never die; that neither the Constitution nor custom ever designed that there should be a single moment when that office should be a nullity. In support of this view, they say that one of the duties of the Speaker (under the 14th section of the 2d article of the Constitution) is to supply any vacancy caused by the actual death of the Governor. To meet this exigency the office of Speaker of the senate must be continuous. (The two political parties raise many other points, but the above are given simply as illustrating their respective positions.)

Assuming that Speaker Brodhead should vacate the chair, one result follows, viz: There would be no Speaker to issue a writ of election for a new Senator for the Fourth Philadelphia District. And in all subsequent ballotings, which would ensue under the call of the roll, there could be but one election viz: Sixteen Republican votes opposed to sixteen Democratic votes, and no election for Speaker. It is not easy to predict the end of this. If a single member of either party broke faith with his colleagues, a speaker could be chosen. It has been suggested that the supreme Court might be appealed to, but the jurisdiction of that tribunal might be questioned. There is no precedent for its action in the premises. If Speaker Brodhead continued in his office, and then refused, or neglected, to issue the writ, it is argued that it might be within the range of the duties of the Supreme Court to compel him to comply with the section of the Constitution which says: "When vacancies happen in either House, the speaker shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies."

Second. For other alternative of Speaker Brodhead is to continue in office sufficiently long to issue his writ and thus (would his party or himself would regard such a course as a violation of their principles is not here asserted.) In that event the Sheriff would require fifteen days' notice, and the election in Philadelphia ten days' preparation, so that a new Republican Senator could take his seat in February on or before January 1st. The new Senator would, of course, unlock the tie and give the Republicans control of the Senate and its patronage.

In view of the above difficulties, it has been suggested that a compromise be made between the two political parties by which the officers of the Senate would be divided. This plan has some like-warm friends and some bitter opponents on both sides. Up to the present time it exists only as a mere suggestion.

Another question is raised—If there is a deadlock in the Senate, can the House transact any business?

The Constitution requires the General Assembly to meet at a certain time. It has been the rule for years for either House to appoint a committee to notify the other that it was organized and ready to proceed to business." If the House receives such message from the Senate, the question is asked "By what authority can it assume that the General Assembly has legally met?" It has also been the rule for the two Houses to appoint a joint committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the "General Assembly" was organized. If the Governor receives no such joint committee, it is asked, how can he legally recognize the Legislature as being in session?

As the Democrats Control the present officers of the Senate, that political party of necessity takes the initiative, by assuming some position. What the position will be has not yet been ascertained.

Pending the contest, a warm fight is going on for officers of the senate whenever that body shall organize.

The Republican Senators have agreed in caucus upon Hammersly, of Philadelphia, for Chief Clerk, and upon Carson, of Philadelphia, Thomas Cochran, of Lancaster, and J. R. McAfee, of Westmoreland, for Assistants. The minor offices are not yet all fixed.

HOUSE.

The House met at noon. Two sets of certificates were presented from Warren county, one favoring M. Luther Green and one Wm. H. Short.

They were referred on motion of Mr. McJUNKIN to a committee consisting of Messrs. McJunkin, Hewitt, Fleeger, Josephs and McConnell.

Organization.

An election was then held for officers. Mr. Elliott was chosen Speaker, the Democrats voting for Woolever.

Address by the New Speaker.

On taking the chair, Speaker Elliott said:

I thank you cordially and heartily for the honor which an election to the place confers, and feel especially gratified to know that this mark of your confidence has been given freely and unaccompanied by any unpleasant struggles for place which leave bad blood and angry feeling behind them. We enter upon the new year and upon its arduous duties under the prevalence of a kindly spirit toward each other, which I trust will grow with the session and temper its unavoidable asperities. I shall earnestly try to discharge the duties faithfully and satisfactorily, and trust that when we are through with our work we may be able to return to our constituents satisfied with having deserved their confidence and with having maintained not only our regard for each other, but our own self-respect.

The House designated Mr. Woolever to administer the oath to the Speaker.

Selfridge was elected Chief Clerk, against T. S. Leisering, Democrat; and Smull and Morrison for Assistants.

The West also received the following officers: Messenger, C. W. Ray, Mercer; Assistant Messenger, Joseph Lueber, Venango; Door-keeper of Rotunda, M. Dogue, Washington; Pasters and Folders, P. H. Jones, Allegheny; T. F. Stevens, Crawford; A. H. Baker, Indiana; Transcribers, Isaac Moorehead, Erie; R. V. Thompson, Lawrence; A. R. McCarthy, Huntingdon; C. W. Sanner, Somerset; Postmaster, Wm. Coates, Allegheny; Assistant Postmaster, A. J. Monks, Jefferson; Assistant Sergeant at-Arms, R. H. Griffin, Blair; Assistant Door-keeper, Ed. Milligan, Allegheny.

A resolution was offered by Mr. McJUNKIN requesting some clergyman to open daily with prayers. Adopted.

Mr. WHITE offered a resolution instructing the Speaker to appoint new committees on Congressional apportionment and Constitutional Reform. Agreed to.

Mr. WHITE also offered a resolution of thanks to Lee, the retiring clerk.

Adjourned. S.

A Conference but no Compromise.

After the adjournment of the Senate and House to-day, suggestions were made that possibly the Democratic and Republican leaders might come to some agreement, by each appointing committees to confer on the situation. This finally resulted in the Republicans naming Messrs. Rutan, White and Warfel, and the Democrats naming Messrs. Buckalew, Randall and Nagle. The Joint Committees held a meeting this afternoon and talked over the different methods of arriving at some settlement. The Republicans refused to make any division of officers. No conclusion was reached, but there is reason to believe that a compromise may possibly be effected by allowing the Democrats to amend the Philadelphia registry law, so as to choose their own election officers. It is very probable the Republicans will concede this. A further conference on the subject will be held to-morrow morning.

The Assistant Clerkship.

The contest for the assistant Clerkship of the Senate has been settled by the nomination of three persons, viz: John M. Carson, Editor of the Philadelphia *Post*, Thomas Cochran, an attorney of Lancaster, and J. R. McAfee, editor of the Greensburg *Tribune*. These three will be elected when the Senate affects a permanent organization.

Mackey the Caucus Nominee for State Treasurer.

The Republican members of the Senate and House met in caucus this evening to nominate a State Treasurer. After some remarks, highly complementary to the present incumbent, R. W. Mackey, he was renominated without any opposing candidate. The election takes place on January 10th. Three members of the House, viz: Messrs. Cooper, of Delaware, Rogers, of Erie, and Morford of Mercer did not go into the caucus.

The Warren Contested Seat.

The committee to determine who has the prima facie evidence to the seat from Warren county: held a meeting this evening and heard Hon. Lewis Hall in advocacy of the claims of Mr. Short. The committee, of which Mr. McJunkin is chairman, will meet again to-morrow. S.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, January 3.—The Senate met this morning but transacted no business. The Republican and Democratic Compromise Committees had come to no conclusion, and the Senate, in order to give them another opportunity to confer, adjourned until four P. M.

Upon re-assembling, Speaker BROADHEAD, immediately after calling the body to order, announced that the time had arrived when the Speaker, by practice and precedent as well as by law, was required to vacate the chair. He would therefore, do so and request the Senate to elect a successor. He then left the chair.

Balloting for a Speaker.

Mr. BUCKALEW, (Dem.) therefore, moved to proceed to an election for Speaker which was agreed to.

The Clerk then called the names of the Senators, sixteen of whom voted for Mr. Broadhead (Dem.), and sixteen voted for Mr. Rutan (Rep.). There was no choice and no election.

Three more ballots were taken with the same result.

An Attempt to Adjourn Till Jan. 31.

Mr. WHITE, a (Rep.) offered a resolution to adjourn, with the concurrence of the House, until January 31.

Mr. RANDALL, (Dem.) raised the point of order that the resolution could not be entertained, because the Senate had no official knowledge that the House was in session or that it had organized.

Mr. WHITE held that it was perfectly competent for the Senate to assume that the House had met according to the Constitution. He and the rest of the Representatives protested against the action of the Democratic Speaker in leaving the chair, before the new Senators had been sworn. It was folly to continue balloting when the views of both sides were so well understood and confirmed.

Mr. ALLEN (Rep.) could not agree with the view. He thought tha the magnanimity of the Democrats woul not allow them to be kept at fruitless balloting for thirty days.

Mr. MUMMA (Rep.) desired to exhaust every honorable means of effecting an organization before consenting to such a prolonged adjournment.

Mr. WHITE finally withdrew the resolution.

No Choice for Speaker.

Two more ballots were then had with the same result—16 to 16—and the Senate, after the sixth unsuccessful ballot, was announced adjourned until to-morrow morning.

HOUSE.

The House met at eleven o'clock.

The Governor's Message

was presented and read.

Mr. McJUNKIN offered a resolution referring the various subjects treated therein to the appropriate committees, except the question of Congressional apportionment, constitutional reform and the matter of George O. Evans, which were to be reserved for the consideration of the House.

The Governor's message was ordered to by printed in English and German.

Mr. JOSEPHS offered a resolution to supply each member with Purdon's and Beitler's Digests, and with Ziegler's Manual. Adopted.

The Warren Contested Seat.

Mr. McJUNKIN, Chairman of the Committee to decide whether Short, (Rep.) or Green, (Dem.) of Warren county, ha *prima facie* evidence, entitling him to a seat, reported in favor of Short. The report was signed by Messrs. McJunkin, Hewitt and Fleeger, (Rep.,) and by Mr. Josephs, (Dem.) One other member of the Committee, Mr. McConnell, refused to sign. A long discussion ensued as to testimony and papers in the case. Messrs. McConnell, Brockaway and others attacked the report of the Committee, and Messrs. McJunkin. White, Josephs and others sustained the position which it had taken. The report was sustained by a vote of a partisan character. Ayes, 60; noes, 35.

The new member was sworn in.

The Senate Dead Lock—A Compromise Probable.

The Senatorial Compromise Committee remained in session to a late hour this evening, attempting to harmonize the conflicting views of the two parties by some modification of the Philadelphia registry law. The result has not yet transpired, but there are probabilities that an organization will be effected to-morrow. S.

OTHER STATE LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

Organization of Senate and House.

COLUMBUS, January 1.—A large number was present in the Senate, this morning to see the organization. Lieut. Governor Lee called the Senate to order at 10 o'clock, all the Senators being present. T. Hall, Republican, was elected Chief Clerk. The vote stood 18 to 18 for his opponent, C. B. Floyd, Democrat. The Lieut. Governor gave the casting vote, and at once decided Hall duly elected. Mr. Putnam, of Ross, Democrat, rose to a point of order, but Lieut. Governor Lee said no business was in order except the nomination of Assistant Clerk. Putnam asked if an appeal from the decision of the Chair was in order. The Chair said nothing was in order except the nomination of Assistant Clerk, and at once swore in Hall as Chief Clerk. Nominations were then made for Assistant Clerk. All the Republicans voted for their caucus nominees, 18 votes. The Democrats cast 17 votes for one of their nominees, and one for another, thus preventing a tie. Nine ballots were had without an election, and on the tenth ballot the Republican nominee was elected by the casting vote of the Lieutenant Governor. All the other Republican nominees were elected by the casting vote of the Lieutenant Governor, except for unimportant offices.

The House organized by the election of N. H. Van Vorhees, of Athens, Republican, Speaker, and B. J. Loomis, of Franklin, Republican, as Chief Clerk. All other nominees chosen by the Republican caucus were duly elected in the House.

Sumner's One Term Amendment.

In the Senate a resolution and preamble was introduced by Mr. Boezel Democrat, asking Ohio Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for Senator Sumner's proposed amendment to the Constitution, making any person ineligible to office of President of the United States for more than one term. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 16 to 15 all the Democrats present and Messrs. Gage and Casement, Republican, voting for it.

The Governors Message.

The annual message of Gov. Hays, was read in the Senate during the afternoon session. It is a brief document confined entirely to State affairs.

NEW YORK.

New Bills.

ALBANY, January 3.—In the Assembly Mr. Hawkins introduced a bill legalizing the action of the Anti-Ring jury.

A bill was also introduced to remove the Mayor and the Corporation Attorney, Tom Field, and also to remove Tweed as Park Commissioner.

O'Donnovan Rossa vs. Tweed—The Fifteenth Amendment.

O'Donnovan Rossa's memorial claiming the seat of Tweed sets forth that 6,000 votes were fraudulently cast for Tweed.

The memorial of the Committee of Seventy asked the expulsion of Tweed on account of frauds, intimidation and violence at the election. Both documents were referred.

Tweed has not appeared here.

The Senate has ratified the Fifteenth Amendment by a vote of 27 to 1.

OHIO.

New Bills—Senatorial Caucus.

COLUMBUS, January 3.—In the House to-day bills were introduced to amend the crime act so as to include the obtaining of signatures to notes, bills of exchange, drafts and checks; to encourage the cultivation of forests; to increase the salary of Judges of the Supreme Court to five thousand dollars, and of Common Pleas judges to thirty-five hundred dollars, and to repeal the students' voting law.

The Republicans hold a Senatorial caucus to-morrow night.

MINNESOTA.

Permanent Organization.

ST. PAUL, Minn., January 3.—The fourteenth session of the Minnesota Legislature convened at noon yesterday. The Senate was called to order by Lieutenant Governor Yale. The President then announced that the first business in order was the election of officers, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Hon. A. R. Hill, of Henepin county, was elected Speaker. After the other officers were elected and sworn in, the House adjourned until Thursday, at 10 A. M.

MASSACHUSSETTS.

Organization of Both Branches.

BOSTON, January Mass., 3.—The Massachussetts Legislature assembled to-day. Horace H. Coolidge was elected President of the Senate and John E. Sanford Speaker of the House. After completing the organization the two Legislative branches marched in procession to the Old South Church under the escort of cadets, where the annual sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Peabody of Cambricge

MAINE.

Both Houses Organized.

AUGUSTA, Me., January 3.—The Maine Legislature opened its session to-day. Reuben Foster was elected President of the Senate, and Frederick Roble Speaker of the House. Both branches adjourned till to-morrow, when the Governor will be inaugurated.

MARYLAND.

Temporary Organization.

ANNAPOLIS, January 3.—The Legislature of this State convened at Annapolis to-day. Both Houses organized temporarily and immediately adjourned till to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—The barometer will continue to fall in the Middle and Eastern States with clouds and fog.

THE OLD WORLD.

IRELAND.

Dreadful Disaster in a Court Room—The Floor Gives Way, Precipitating Three Hundred Persons a Distance of Forty Feet—The Casualties.

DUBLIN, January 3.—The floor of the court room at Kitticlogher, in Leitrim, Ireland, gave way while a trial was in progress. The room was crowded at the time, and three hundred persons were precipitated a distance of thirty or forty feet. The number of those killed is unknown. Some thirty are badly injured, most of them fatally.

ITALY.

Royal Reception—Mazzini Sick.

ROME, January 1.—King Victor Emanuel received Ministers, members of Parliament and the chief officials of the government to-day at the Quirinal. He thanked them heartily for their patriotic labors, and expressed a hope for the continuance of that spirit of concord which had contributed so much to the accomplishment of unity for Italy.

Joseph Mazzini is seriously ill.

Telegraphers at the Festal Board.

LONDON, January 1.—A banquet was given to the Telegraphic Conference at Rome, by C. W. Field, at which representatives of twenty-one countries, 6,000,000 people, of twenty-six languages, and private companies whose aggregate capital is 300,000,000 francs, were present. The host in an eloquent speech invited the Conference to St. Petersburg in 1875. The speakers all urged the Governments to aid the Conference. The members are to go to Naples to-morrow.

The Pope and the King.

ROME, January 2.—The King of Italy sent a special Ambassador to the Vatican on New Years Day to tender His Majesty's congratulations to the Holy Father. The Ambassador was met by Cardinal Antonelli, and informed that his Holiness was indisposed and unable to receive visits.

FRANCE.

Thiers Dines the Diplomats—A Gigantic Bank.

PARIS, January 1.—Thiers gave the usual reception in the Diplomatic body to-day. Count Von Arnim, German representative, was absent for the reason that he had not yet presented his credentials as Ambassador of Germany. No speeches were made. Thiers simply exchanged customary congratulations with the Ministers.

Negotiations are on foot for the creation of a Banque des Communes with a collossal capital. One firm has already subscribed forty millions of francs. The object of the institution is to realize the credit of the communes for municipal purposes.

The Minister of the Interior has forbidden the sale of political caricatures.

Success Over the Algerian Rebels.

PARIS, January 2.—Dispatches from Algiers report that the French troops have won a brilliant success over the rebels in Oran. Two rebel chieftains and one hundred and fifty horsemen were killed.

A Universal Suffragan.

PARIS, January 3.—M. Vautrain has written a letter accepting the nomination to the Assembly from the Radical party in Paris. While he declares his belief that the Republic alone can save France, he refuses to place the Republic above universal suffrage. This reservation has given offense to some of the journals which first proposed his candidacy. They reproach him for the stand taken, and withdraw their support.

Gambetta Creates a Sensation in Marseilles.

Dispatches from Marseilles report that the presence of Gambetta in that city was the cause of much agitation and some disorder. His hotel was surrounded yesterday by his friends who endeavored to call him out. At one time the assemblage became so numerous and turbulent that the troops were ordered to the scene, and the Chasseurs charged upon and dispersed the mob. Gambetta was not allowed by the police to leave the hotel for fear his appearance would lead to further disturbance. He advises his friends not to persits in collecting in large bodies in streets, or attempt resistance to the authorities. He tells them that they have a right to hold meetings, but they should withdraw in the presence of an armed force and not provoke a collision. There has been no renewal of agitation to-day. Gambetta remains at his hotel, and it is given out that he is confined to his rooms by illness.

A Steam Ferry from Calais to Dover.

VERSAILLES. January 3.—The Committee of the Assembly to whom the subject was referred, has made a report approving the project of a steam ferry across the straits of Dover between the towns of Dover and Calais.

GERMANY.

French Hostages in the Occupied District.

LONDON, January 3.—About one hundred prisoners are in custody of the Germans, who have been taken as hostages for outrages perpetrated on German soldiers. Summary proceedings will be taken in the cases of murder. Unless the actual offenders are surrendered before the 23d of the present month, the hostages will be Court Martialed.

Washburne's Protection So Soon Forgotten.

German residents were petitioning Bismark to demand an apology and indemnity from the United States for supplies given by Americans to the French in the late war.

A Contradiction.

LONDON January 3.—In apparent contradiction to the statement already telegraphed that the German authorities had ordered the trial of Hastings in France, a special dispatch to the *Standard* this evening says: The Germans have suddenly evinced moderation, and the questions of the assassination of the Bavarian soldiers in France will be settled without resort to rigorous measures.

"Our Frits" on Furlough—Postal Treaty With France.

LONDON, January 2.—Prince Frederick Charles goes to Italy to spend a month to study the battle fields of Custezza and other strategic positions.

A postal treaty between France and Germany is about to be signed.

A Monument to Moltke.

BERLIN, January 1.—A subscription has commenced for the erection of a monument in honor of General Von Moltke, in his birthplace.

ENGLAND.

The Sick Prince—Parliament.

LONDON, January 1.—Evening.—The condition of the Prince of Wales is much improved. Her Majesty the Queen will probably reopen the session of Parliament in person.

Government Control of the Atlantic Cables Mooted.

LONDON, January 2.—There is considerable talk here of transferring property in in the control of the Atlantic Cable lines to the joint governments of Great Britain and the United States. The proposition is received with favor in the anticipation that it might result in the reduction of the present exorbitant rates of tarifi.

The Queen Congratulated by the Windsorites.

LONDON, January 3.—Her Majesty, Queen Victoria returned to Windsor. The Town Council to-day presented her an address congratulating her upon the convalescence of the Prince, and praying that he may be speedily restored to full health.

SPAIN.

A New Captain General for Cuba.

MADRID, January 3.—A special meeting of the Ministerial Council was held yesterday, the King presiding in person. The question of reopening the sessions of Cortes and of appointing a new Captain General for Cuba were under consideration. It is understood that a decision was arrived at in the latter point, and the name of the appointee will be announced to-morrow.

PRINCE FRED.

At Marseilles.

PARIS, January 1.—General Sherman and Lieutenant Grant arrived at Marseilles yesterday from Gibraltar.

TURKEY.

Four Brigs Founder—All Souls Perish.

LONDON, January 3.—A dispatch from Constantinople announces that four Greek brigs have been wrecked in the Black sea, and all on board had perished.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, January 3.—Consols 92⅜; 5-20s, '62, 92⅜; '65, 94¾; '67, 94⅝; 10-40s, 92. Business at the Stock Exchange yesterday exceeded in amount that of any day within forty-six years.

PARIS, January 3.—Rentes 56 francs, 52 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 3.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 8⅝. Wheat—The supply falls 200,000 quarters short of the estimate and caused a rise. California white 12s 8d; red spring 11s 2d@11s 6d; red western 11s 9d. Flour 25s@28s.

TEMPERANCE.

Call for a National Convention of State Catholic Total Abstinence Unions.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—A call has been issued for a National Convention, to be held at Baltimore, of delegates from State Catholic Total Abstinence Unions, for the purpose of founding a National Union. There are now six State Unions fully formed; three others are now forming in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Minnesota, and the friends of the cause in Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and California are making efforts to introduce the system of State Unions into these States. The Convention is called to assemble in Baltimore on Thursday, February 22, when the following propositions will be submitted: First, to promote the establishment of State Unions in States where none exist; second, to aid pastors or communities in organizing Catholic Total Abstinence Societies wherever desired; third, to secure an interchange of transfers between societies in all parts of the country. The call states that all societies and unions that may be organized prior to the time of meeting, will be entitled to representation.

POLITICAL.

Harlan in Hot Water.

DES MOINES, Iowa January 3.—This morning Senator Harlan issued a long circular letter in reply to a recent criticism upon his conduct. A strong combination is said to be forming against him by Allison, Dodge and Wilson.

New Hampshire Radicals in Council—Nominations.

CONCORD, January 3.—The New Hampshire Republican State Convention met this morning, Jacob Benton, of Lancaster, President. The platform consists of the usual amount of buncombe twaddle.

The eighth resolution endorses Grant's administration, and proposes him for re-election in 1872.

E. A. Straw was nominated for Governor, and Albert S, Twichell nominated for Railroad Commissioner.

Senator Wilson addressed the Convention, fully endorsing the administration of Grant as honest, patriotic and economical. (!) He declared he knew that, *with two or three trifling exceptions, the President had received no presents* (!) since being sworn in office.

WAR TO THE KNIFE.

Gen. Sickles Arming for the Annihilation of Erie and Conkling.

NEW YORK, January 1.—It ir expected that a vigorous assault will be made upon the present Erie management. General Sickles, United States Minister to Spain, who is still in this city, holds daily conferences with Attorney General Barlow with a view of perfecting arrangements for the attack of the Atlantic and Great Western and certain English Erie stockholdors upon Fisk and Gould and their associates. The war will be carried on both in the courts and Legislature. The latter will be exclusively attended to by Sickles in order, as it is stated, that he may be able, while annihilating Fisk and Gould, to make combinations for the Senatorial contest next winter. Gen. Sickles, in the opinion of many well informed politicians, will prove a most formidable opponent of Conkling for the Senate.

MEXICO.

Matamoras Preparing for a Siege—Threatened Attacks by the Revolutionists.

MATAMORAS, January 3.—Troops were placed on the fortifications around this city to repair and strengthen the works in anticipation of an attack by the revolutionists. It is reported that a strong force of insurgents from the interior of the State are advancing to take this place. General Cortinas, commanding the government forces at Camargo, received ammunition to repulse the threatened attack of the rebels, who are at Mier, thirty miles distant from that place.

RAPE IN ROCHESTER.

A Negro Outrages the Person of a White Girl Only Ten Years Old—The Mob Attempt to Lynch the Fiend, but are Prevented by the Police.

ROCHESTER, January 1.—A girl ten years old, was terribly outraged near this city on Saturday by a negro named Howard, aged twenty-five, who was captured, identified and jailed. The people attempted to lynch the villain but were prevented by the police. The girl is in a precarious condition. There is great excitement and threats are freely made to hang Howard.

An Excited Crowd Around the Jail. The Military Ordered Under Arms.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., January 2.—The excitement over the outrage committed by the negro Howard, has not yet abated. There is now an immense crowd about the jail and they are frantic over the report that the little girl has died of her injuries. The evening papers are out with the evidence against Howard. It is conclusive and leaves no doubt but that he is the man who committed the dreadful outrage. The police are at the jail and the military are assembling at the arsenal. Attacks are made by the roughs and others on unoffending negroes who appear on the streets. It is feared that there will be an outbreak to-night. The sheriff and aids stand firm, and are determined to uphold the laws.

The Crowd Dispersed—Speedy Justice to be Meted Out.

ROCKESTER, January 2.—The police have dispersed the crowd about the jail and quietness prevails. The grand jury is in session and will indict Howard to-morrow afternoon. He will be brought into Court to-morrow afternoon to plead to the indictment. Efforts were made this afternoon to have him plead guilty, but he refrsed and declares he is innocent. The evidence against him accumulates. It would seem almost criminal to take Howard from jail at present, as the mob would certainly rescue him from the authorities and kill him.

The Mob Gather Again and Assume Threatening Aspect—The Military Fire on them, Killing Two and Wounding Two—The Whole City in Tumult.

ROCHESTER, January 2.—There is a mob about the jail yelling and shouting, and there have been several stones thrown at the military. The police, who had been released, are again ordered to the jail.

LATER—About nine P. M., while the crowd were yelling at the corner of Court and Exchange streets, the military fired a volley, killing two men and wounding one man and one boy. The names of the killed are John Etter, a railroad car man, and John Gostoon. John Hilbert was shot through the calf of the leg. The name of the boy has not been learned. He was hit in the shoulder. The excitement is great and the people are hurrying to the scene of conflict. The crowd say that it was not necessary to fire, while the military say that they were compelled to fire to protect themselves, as they were being pelted with stones.

WASHINGTON.

Monthly Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—Following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement for the month ending December 31, 1871:

Total debt—principal	$2,326,710,016
Interest	44,422,715
Total	$2,371,132,731
Cash in treasury—coin	$ 111,432,835
Currency	15,861,492
Total	$ 127,294,330
Debt less cash in treasury Jan. 1, 1872	$2,243,838,411
Debt less cash in treasury Dec 1, 1871	2,248,251,397

RECAPITULATION.

Decrease of debt during past month	$ 4,412,986
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1871	76,870,425
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1871	204,754,413

PACIFIC RAILWAY BONDS.

Bonds issued to Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money—principal outstanding	$ 64,618,832
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,938,564
Interest paid by the United States	12,662,475
Interest re-paid by transportation of mails, &c.	3,334,264
Balance of interest paid United States.	9,358,210

BOND PURCHASES.

Statement of bonds purchased by the Treasury Department which have been cancelled and destroyed—principal of bonds	$ 247,088,450
Amount paid in currency	277,694,508
Interest accrued on bonds bought for	30,848
Net cash in currency	270,463,650
Net cash estimated in gold	232,038,132

The Russian Legation.

The State Department has information that General Gorloff, recently in temporary charge of the Russian legation here, has, by order of his government, transferred that trust to Valerian Schirkoff, Secretary of Legation.

Steam and Towboats Allowed 150 Pounds Pressure.

The Treasury Department has issued a circular allowing towboats and steamboats, used exclusively for transporting freight upon the Mississippi river and its triontaries, to carry a standard pressure upon their boilers of 150 pounds to the square inch instead of the 110 pounds limit heretofore allowed. Supervising Inspectors of several districts have been directed to grant permits to such boats whenever no good reasons exist for objecting. Without such permits the boats are not allowed to navigate.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

A Deceptive Calm—A Brigadier in Peril—Military Precautions—Another Version of the Murderous Fire by the Militia.

ROCHESTER, January 3.—The city was comparatively quiet this morning. Four military companies are guarding the jail. Loaded cannon were placed so as to command the bridges. There was a good deal of hooting of the military. At half-past eleven some one placed a flag on a canal boat on the slip in Court street. The flag bore the inscription: "Avenge your brothers." Brigadier General Clarke tore it down. The crowd rushed upon him. For a short time he was in peril, but was rescued. The Sheriff has ordered out six military companies. More trouble is feared. The authorities are determined to defend the jail, but they wish the negro, Howard, well out of it. Last evening the soldiers were pelted by the mob with bricks and stones, and several were injured. The order to charge was given and some of the men fired instead.

Howard Indicted—Police Charge on the Mob—The Public Peace to be Preserved at all Hazards.

ROCHESTER, January 3.—The negro Howard has been indicted. The police in a body made a charge on the mob gathered in the vicinity of the jail, and are driving them through the streets in every direction. Several soldiers who stepped out of the lines this afternoon, were knocked down by ruffians. It was thought that Howard, the negro, would be taken into court this afternoon, but the Judges of Oyer and Terminer will not consent till it is determined whether Howard's victim will recover or not. Judges E. Darwin, Smith and County Judge Fuller have directed the Sheriff not to take Howard from jail from present, and to protect public property and preserve the public peace at all hazards. The howitzers have been mounted to positions where they can command Exchange street and the approaches from the east side of the river more effectually.

THE KENNEDY INQUEST CONCLUDED.

Temporary Insanity the Cause of the Dreadful Deed.

Yesterday morning at ten o'clock the inquest on the body of J. W. Kennedy, deceased, was resumed, and the following additional testimony elicited:

Dr. J. H. Grouard testified in substance that he was called to see Mr. K.; prescribed morphine; called to see him at half-past seven o'clock, and remained with him until he died; have known deceased for ten years, and have been his family physician for nine years; he suffered from mental depression much of the time, and was a very nervous man; he spoke to me at times of his despondent feelings; about two weeks before his death, at the request of his wife, he came to my office and said he was suffering much from depression and hypocondria; he could not eat or sleep, and was suffering on account of large losses; prescribed for him, and he afterwards seemed much relieved by the prescription; did not see him from that time till after the shooting; it was between two and three o'clock on Monday afternoon when I first saw him; it is hard to state the exact condition of his mind at times, but he was so much depressed that I did not consider him a condition to attend to his business; I regarded him as hypochondriac; think that, at the time he suffered from these severe fits of depression, they amounted to absolute insanity on the particular subject of his financial affairs; he seemed in constant dread of poverty; he had a very strong attachment for his family, and seemed to almost worship them; all that he did seemed done with reference to them, and the loss of a few thousand dollars made him morbidly and insanely afraid of placing his family in poverty; insane men who shoot or otherwise injure themselves may, after the injury become quite rational.

Rev. J. Dermitt testified to the mental depression of the deceased—to having prayed with him, and was firm in the belief that Mr. Kennedy was insane at the time he committed the deed, and not responsible for what he did.

Dr. M. M. Knox testified that the temperament of deceased was nervous; about fourteen years ago he had an attack of hypochondria, which was one of the most decided that I ever witnessed; I was familiar with his business then, and considered him prosperous; shortly after his nervous attack began, he became impressed with the idea that he and his family were coming to want; he was strictly temperate and a very devoted husband and father; think that the attack then would predispose his constitution to similar attacks later in life when he had less physical vigor to throw off the influence, particularly if any losses should influence him to apprehend poverty in his family; have no doubt that there were brief times when he was perfectly insane, during his later attacks, as I know him to have been on the former occasion.

Jeremiah Knox testified to Mr. Kennedy's mental depression—though in intimate social relations with him, we had but one financial transaction; in that he betrayed no trust; I endorsed for him to a very limited extent, and he, without my request or knowledge, executed a mortgage and placed it upon record, securing me against all loss, which gave evidence of his strict integrity and moral worth; I have facts in my possession that can leave no shadow of doubt in reference to his insanity on the occasion of his death; I have no doubt that his anxiety to act honorably in all respects, and his fears that some might have different impressions, with his concern for his family drove him to insanity.

This concluded the testimy, and after a brief deliberation the jury returned the following verdict: That the deceased, James W. Kennedy, came to his death on Monday, December 25, 1871, at his residence in the First ward. Allegheny, from the effects of pistol shot wounds inflicted upon himself, at his office, No. 80 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. The jury further find that the act was committed by the deceased while laboring under very great mental depression, indicating temporary insanity.

LABOR CONVENTION.

At Williamsport, January 16th.

OFFICE OF THE STATE LABOR UNION, HARRISBURG, December 12, 1871.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee held in the city of Harrisburg, December 7, 1871, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the State Labor Union call a State Nominating Convention, to meet in the city of Williamsport, on the third Tuesday of January, 1872, for the purpose of nominating state officers for the campaign of 1872.

Pursuant to the above resolution, notice is hereby given that a convention of the Labor Reform party will be held in the city of Williamsport, Tuesday, January 16, 1872, at ten o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating state officers and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them.

Each Senatorial and Legislative district to be entitled to as many delegates as they have members in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. Delegates shall have their credentials signed by the chairman and secretary of the convention or union appointing, and the endorsement of the member of the National Committee (John Siney). Delegates coming from districts where no convention has been held will be subject to the action of the convention when organized.

We would urge the members of this organization to send as strong a delegation to this convention as possible, this being the first general move in the right direction that we have yet made. There is no question as to our being successful if we but make up our minds to work.

JOHN A. M'CLURE,
Pres't S. L. U., Harrisburg, Pa.
THOMAS H. GREEVY,
Secretary, Williamsport, Pa.

The Mahoney Inquest.

Yesterday afternoon the Coroners jury met in East Birmingham, to investigate the cause of the death of Mr. John Mahoney. The taking of the testimony lasted three hours, during which Dr. Pollock, officer McCoy, and others who saw more or less of the transaction gave their testimony. After a brief deliberation the Coroners jury returned the following verdict.

"That the said John Mahoney came to his death December 25th, 1871, at the office of the Burgess of Birmingham, from wounds inflicted on him with a hatchet in the hands of John Carmichael."

The deed was one of the most shocking and bloody that has happened in this vicinity for years, as the head of the deceased was literally hacked to pieces

ON Saturday morning Mr. Wm. H. Eddie, an insurance agent in this city, died very suddenly at his residence, No. 48 Poplar street, Allegheny. Apoplexy is supposed to be the cause.

"THE PAPER."

The Final "Rake" at the Proceeds—The Last Act in the Journalistic Drama—The Curtain Falls—The The Sixty Per Cent. Compromise.

Yesterday "The Paper" claims were, probably to the great gratification of all concerned, finally and definitly settled, and an order from the court of Common Pleas was issued directing Prothonotary Ross to pay over the funds to sundry creditors, a compromise having been effected between the contesting claimants. Negotiations have been pending for some time back between Malcolm Hay, Esq., and Samuel Schoyer, Esq., attorney's for E. C. Petchin, and some half dozen committees and sub-committees on the part of the Reporters, Printers, &c.

The fact that the case had been appealed to the Supreme Court, and the prospect of the case running on for years, the uncertainty as to the ultimate result, heightened by the conviction among many that the minor claimants had lost their remedy in consequence of their judgement not being revived according to Act of Assembly—all these hastened the consummation which took place yesterday. The claimants, to the number of forty or thereabouts, deposited their autographs at Malcolm Hays' office, and received in return some twelve hundred dollars, being the *pro rata* which was agreed upon by the "High Joint Commission" appointed to settle the claim.

The payment of the funds had a visible effect in easing the money market. Gold fell in the course of the day from 108¼ to 102 "in the shade." Stocks tumbled accordingly; 5-20s fell to 107¼; 6s of 1881 came down to 112¼; U. S. 10-40s fell to 107¼, and Pacific Mail fell to 51¼; Rock Island, preferred went down to 104¼, and there was great danger at one time during the day of a financial panic. The brokers were rushing about wildly, not knowing what was wrong with the financial barometer while the lucky "Paper" creditors were rushing around enjoying the fun "bulling" the market on one kind of stock—"bearing" it on another, and playing thunder generally. Some of them, instead of playing Jim Fisk, went about the the thing more judiciously, and invested in "corner lots," and improved real estate, but all remembered the famous "Black Friday," when "The Paper" went up, and their rosy prospects went down.

The moral of this story is, as plainly can be seen, That all's not gold that glitters, and ripe fruit may be green.

The last act is over—"The Paper" passes from out of the realm of realization—the proceeds are distributed, all are satisfied—Alderman McMasters is more than satisfied he is serenely happy—the Attorneys, the Auditor, the Prothonory, the confiding boarding house keepers who have had the small pox—and washerwomen with unpaid bills, all are glad that "the crooked ways have been made straight," and "The Paper" accounts closed, and a new leaf turned over for the "New Year."

CHARTIERS VALLEY RAILWAY.

Mismanagement or Something Else.

Our readers will remembor the great flourish of trumphets which heralded the completion of the railroad from Pittsburgh to Little Washington. Speeches were made in the City Hall of the town, and rosy anticipations indulged in, some of which it appears have not been realized if we may judge from an article in the Washington *Review and Examiner* of the 20th inst., which says:

We regret to be compelled to condemn the management of the Chartiers Railroad so soon after its completion; yet its utter failure to come up to public expectation forces us to do so. Certainly the people of Washington borough, Washington and Allegheny counties, and of the city of Pittsburgh, contributed sufficiently liberally to construct this road to justify the expectation that it should be managed with a view to the convenience of the community through which it passes—if not for its profit; yet thus far this hope has been entirely disappointed. The sole object of the controllers of the Chartiers Railway, so far as at present developed, appears to be to possess themselves of all the advantages secured to them by their charter, and the influences attending it, without giving to the people the convenience of transit, which they had a right to expect.

Notwithstanding the very liberal contributions to the fund to build the road, the road was no sooner completed at the expense of the people along the route, than the managers commenced to demand not only the free use of grounds for depot and other purposes, but a fee simple title for such grounds.

Unfortunately the cause for complaint against the Chartiers' railroad does not stop here. As a means of transportation of either passengers or freight, it is a total failure. Our mails and passenger trains do not reach us with the regularity of the the old fashioned coach, and the produce of our farmers in many cases delayed days beyond the time that it used to require to require to to transport it to Pittsburgh in our farm wagons.

In addition to this, we know quite a number of cases in which the produce of Washington county farmers was longer reaching Pittsburgh than it should take to transport the same article from the Mississippi river to New York.

If there happens to be road room when our trains reach Mansfield all is well enough, but if otherwise, the people of Chartiers Valley are refused the right to travel over a road built with their own money until it suits the convenience of a corporation that has made the Chartiers Railroad a mere "switch."

These are pretty rough charges, and show, if true, a truly deplorable condition of things, where the public and the citizens of Little Washington had been led to expect better.

The First Rail.

It will be gratifying news to the general public, to the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company, and to the thousands along the line of the railroad who will be benefitted by the opening to know that the first rail of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway was laid yesterday morning in South Pittsburgh, by Mr. J. Miller, tracklayer, The grading is very nearly finished as far as opposite McKeesport, and this portion of the public enterprise that promises so much for the development of the Monongahela valley will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

E. J. KEENAN, Esq., has disposed of the Greensburg *Republican and Democrat* to Dr. W. J. Kline and Silas A. Kline, Esq.

TO CURE Coughs, Colds, and Sore Throat Use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

Hazard & Caswell's
Cod Liver Oil is the best.

MORE SELF-DESTRUCTION.

A Fevered Mother Cuts Her Own Throat.

The old proverb that "it never rains but it pours" seems to be exemplified in the number of suicides here and hereabouts lately.

On Saturday Mrs. Archibald Armstrong a most estimable Scotch woman who resided with her husband and children at No. 82 Eighteenth street, while laboring under the delirium of typhoid fever, cut her throat so severely that she expired shortly afterwards from the effects.

Mr. Armstrong is a hard working man, employed in Coleman's mill, and he and his wife have been for some time members of St. James Episcopal Church.

Mrs. A., was suffering from an attack of typhoid fever and was in a fair way of recovery. She was despondent, however, and was greatly troubled that she should be so long ill after all the illness that had fallen upon the family. She was delirious nearly all the time for the past two or three days.

On Friday morning, at about ten o'clock, the nurse left the room for about five minutes, to get a pail of water, leaving the little boy in the room with the sick mother. The mother asked the little boy to hand her a knife, as she wished to cut something off the bed. The knife was handed to her, and she immediateiy drew it heavily across her throat, inflicting a gash three or four inches in length, deeply lacerating her flesh and partially severing the wind pipe. The nurse, entering the room the instant after the act was committed, and gave the alarm. Dr. was immediately summoned, and came accompanied by Mr. Spring, from the drug store of H. D. Leitz & Co., corner of Eighteenth and Penn streets. The wound was immediately closed with stitches.

The sick woman had by this time become rational, and was incredulous when told what he had done. She was told that she would probably die, and solemnly declared that it was not intentional, and that she had no memory of it. She said that she was under the impression that a blister had been placed on her head, and that the physician had ordered her to open it. With this impression she had called for the knife, and had no recollection of anything further. She was watched and tended by kind neighbors, as well as the members of her family and the physician, but nothing availed, and at about three o'clock on Saturday morning she expired, having recovered her consciousness shortly before. Deceased was about thirty-four years of age, and leaves a husband and two children.

Coroner West was summoned on Saturday to hold an inquest on the remains, but on learning the facts of the case, decided that no inquest was necessary, and so held none. He took the following statement of the attending physician:

I hereby certify that I have attended Mrs. Armstrong for typhoid fever for three weeks and some days. At times she was delirious and would speak as if in a dream. At the time of committing the deed she was temporarily insane. The wound, although large, was not, in my mind, sufficient to cause death. Her death is the result of nervous prostration, produced more through the disease than the wound. J. H. HIERER, M. D.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

A Drug Store and two Dwellings Destroyed in Wilkinsburg—Loss Fourteen Thousand Dollars.

A very destructive fire occurred on Saturday evening in Wilkinsburgh, by which the drug house of J. W. Hughes & Co., and two dwelling houses were burned out. The drug store was first burnt, and the flames extended to the second story brick dwelling of Mr. Luke Davidson. It appears that Mr. J. Hughes went to the cellar, intending to draw some oil, from a barrel, and set the lamp too near the barrel, when the lamp immediately flashed, and the flame extended to the barrel, and thence to the entire building. Mr. Hughes attempted to stay the flames, and was severely burnt about the hands and breast, The alarm was raised, and water obtained from the cisterns in the neighborhood. In some time the flames were smothered, but subsequently the pent up flames broke out through the floor, and up through the entire building. The furniture was removed, but was considerably damaged. A two story frame building adjoining, occupied by two famales named Walker and Coulter was also destroyed, but the furniture was saved. Insurance on the building ¶ $1,000

The dwelling of Mr. Davidson was insured for $5,000 in the Citizens Insurance Company. Loss over insurance about $4,000.

The drug stock was valued at $3,000, insured for $2,000 in the North American.

The residence of Dr. Wray and Mr. McFarland caught fire from the drug store, and was only saved by the determined efforts of the citizens. The furniture was slightly damaged. The residence of Mr. J. R. Newell, in the vicinity, narrowly escaped destruction. The want of water for a time endangered the whole neighborhood.

The Blood.

The *blood* is the *life* of the body. Disease is the antagonist of life. Every attack of disease is an attack upon the blood.

From the blood is secreted the urine. Every deviation from the standard quality of the blood is represented in the changed condition of the urine, which is secreted from it. And as is the change in the blood, so will be the change in the urine at the time. To know the condition of the urine, then, is to know the condition of the blood, and the kind of deviation or disease.

These are practical *facts* of medical science. Propositions which have been clearly demonstrated by the labors of illustrious medical authors, Bird, Beale, Prout, Simon, &c., and which are daily being satisfied by the examination of numerous specimens of urine sent to our office, No. 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, representing every class and variety of disease.

Those who would obtain a knowledge of this important branch of the medical art, having a knowledge of the appearance and standard properties and qualities of the urine, as also the general pathological conditions in disease, can soon learn the chemical analysis and microscopic operations necessary to detect the precise nature of almost every malady, with a positiveness amounting to more nearly mathematical precision than is possible in any other way.

These investigations, and the prescribing of medicines in accordance with these facts, has been the practical business of our life. So extensive has been our experience in these examinations during the last twenty years, that scarcely a town or township within fifty miles of Pittsburgh, but numbers a dozen or more patrons who have thus *sent* to us, and obtained relief.

And knowing that hundreds of others are still lingering out a miserable existence, without medical aid, some because they have passed through the "cold ordeal" without relief, and some perhaps because they may not know where to apply to, we feel justified in making these *facts* public, satisfied that a number will seize upon these plain truths, and be fully rewarded by a *cure*.

Our remedies in all chronic diseases are such as remove the morbid matters from the blood, and tone up the system.

To build up! not break down. To stimulate the organic system to a healthy action, and strengthen the body to its full vigor of animal life, are the principles which will lead to success, if success is at all to be had.

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J. W. OLDSHUE, M. D.
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No. 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ON Saturday evening a brakesman on the Connellsville railroad named C. J. Jean was injured, it is supposed fatally, by his head striking a bridge on the line of the road, while Mr. J. was arranging the bell rope. The injured man now lies at the Homeopathic Hospital in a very precarious condition.

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Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use,

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DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continus to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over **30** years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROches for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Ruhton's (*E. V.*) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no16-d&w.

APPLICATION FOR BANK CHARTER.—Public notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Commonwealth for a charter of incorporation by the association now known as the Arsenal Bank. The proposed name and style thereof is the same as herein stated; the amount of capital to be fixed at **$50,000**, with the privilege of increasing to **$200,000**, and the location to be in the Seventeenth ward, city of Pittsburgh. The bank to have the right to deal in, and to buy and sell notes, bonds and mortgages, and all other securities and stocks, and to loan money thereon. jy15-6mW

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They *cure* when all other remedies fail.

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Sent by mail, *securely sealed from all observation*, by enclosing price to the Sole General Agent for America, JOB MOSES, **18** COURTLAND ST., NEW YORK. Pamphet of Advice is in each box, or will be sent Free to any address.

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Are unfailing in the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousand have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. *A single dose relieves in* TEN MINUTES. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price **35** cents. Sent by mail for **50** cents. Address JOB MOSES,
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The basis of its remedial properties is a vegetable compound.

It Will Restore Gray Hair to its Original Colors.

It will keep the hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.

It is a splendid hair dressing.

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WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at **$100**. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly **$1**. Sold by news dealers at **10** cents per copy. Splendid premiums. **$500** cash to be awarded to prize clubs. Specimen copy free Address S. S. WOOD, Newburg, New York. ct15-1y

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

INVESTMENTS!

Important to Holders of United States Five-Twenties.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, December, 1871.

The *now completed success* of the New Five Per Cent. Government Loan places it beyond doubt that the entire Public Debt of the United States can be, and soon will be, funded at **5** per cent. or a less rate. The One Hundred Millions of Five-Twenties of **1862**, called in for payment September **1**, and on which interest stopped December **1**, are now nearly all redeemed and cancelled.

In addition to this large amount, the Secretary of the Treasury, being unable to purchase Five-Twenties in the open market at par, or less, in coin, has called in for redemption Twenty Millions more, interest to cease March **7**, **1872**. This fixed policy of the Treasury Department, and the demonstrated ability of the Government to promptly place a Five Per Cent. Loan, indicate that *all* holders of Five-Twenties will soon be required to surrender them for redemption, receiving in return either coin payment or bonds of the new issue bearing an average rate of **4½** per cent. interest.

In view of these facts, the present holders of United States securities must decide whether it is not best to make *at once* such a change of investment as will enable them to realize as *profit*, or add to their capital, the present average premium of **12** to **14** per cent. on Five-Twenties, while at the same time largely increasing their annual income.

To those who wish to take advantage of the present most favorable opportunity for making the exchange suggested, we strongly recommend the First Mortgage **7-30** Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad, now selling at par and accrued interest in currency. The results already accomplished in the construction and equipment of nearly Three Hundred Miles of Road, and the rapid development of the adjacent country, have established the permanency and success of the Northern Pacific enterprise, and created a large and increasing demand for the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. With their high rate of interest, their ample security, and their convertibility into the lands of the Company at **10** per cent. premium, they constitute a most desirable investment, and can hardly fail to advance considerably above par at an early day.

The holder of a **$1,000** Five-Twenty Bond who exchanges it now for Northern Pacifics, thereby increases his principal by **12** to **14** per cent., receiving say **$1,140** in Northern Pacifics for **$1,000** in Five-Twenties. He also permanently increases the yearly interest income on his investment more than **28** per cent. or from **$60,000** in gold to **$83 22** in gold.

These most unusual opportunities for the profitable conversion of Government Bonds into Corporate Securities of undoubted reliability, cannot, in the nature of the case, long continue. Loanable capital is increasingly abundant, both at home or abroad; Government and corporate disbursements for interest and dividends in the next ninety days will disengage some two hundred millions of capital, most which will at once seek reinvestment; really desirable investment securities are scarce compared with the present and probable demand for them, hence an early advance in their value is certain. The **7-30** Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad are being rapidly absorbed by the people, and the Company expect soon to be enabled to substitute a six per cent. security for the residue of their construction loan.

These facts promise, very soon, to change the entire aspect of the loan market, which is just now so peculiarly favorable to investors, and suggest prompt action on the part of those who wish to exchange securities in time to profit by the present premium on Five-Twenties and the present low price of Northern Pacifics.

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Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all diseases of the Blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS

will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

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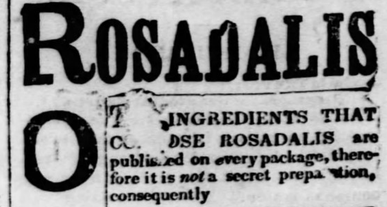

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Two Prizes of **$1,000.** Five Prizes of **$500.** Ten Prizes **$100.** } each in GREENBACKS

One Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth **$600**. One rose-toned Rosewood Piano, worth **$500**. **10** Family Sewing Machines, worth **$100** each. **5** heavy cased Gold Hunting Watches and Heavy Gold Chains, worth **$200** each. Five Gold American Hunting Watches, worth **$125** each. Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth **$100** each. **800** Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from **$20** to **$300** each. Ladies' Gold Leontine and Gent's Gold VEST CHAINS.

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Single Tickets, **$1**; Six Tickets, **$5**; Twelve Tickets, **$10**; Twenty-five Tickets, **$20**.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

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AYER'S HAIR VIGOR
FOR RESTORING GREY HAIR
to its Natural Vitality and Color.

Advancing years, sickness, care, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition all turn the hair grey; either of them disposes it to fall off prematurely, and either effect is unsightly and unpleasant to behold. Dr. AYER'S consummate skill has produced an antidote for these deformities, which has won gratitude for him from multitudes of women and men. His HAIR VIGOR sometimes reproduces lost hair, and always restores to faded and gray hair its natural color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. The comparative few bald and gray heads that we now see, are those who have not discovered the virtues of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR for renewing the hair. The fresh and youthful hair we see on older heads is often the product of this art. If you are disfigured, or made old, austere and ugly, by gray hair, restore its youthful color, and with it your features to their original softness and agreeable expression.

As an elegant dressing for beautifying the hair, it has no superior.

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THE following changes in the regulations governing the redemption of defaced and mutilated currency of the United States will go into effect on the 1st of January: After that date defaced and mutilated United States notes and fractional currency instead of being redeemable as now by the Treasurer of the United States, subject to a discount for mutilation will be redeemable at their full value in new notes or currency by the Treasury and the several assistant treasurers and designated depositaries of the United States and all national bank depositaries, and will be received at their full face value by all officers of the Treasury Department in payment of currency due to the United States, provided, that three fifths of the original proportion of such notes are presented in one piece. Fragments less than five-eights will be redeemable only by the Treasurer of the United States. If more than one-half and less than five-eights is presented, half a note will be redeemed only on affidavit that the missing portion has been totally destroyed. Under the new rules any person, firm, bank, corporation, or public officer, will be permitted to forward five dollars and upwards in fractional currency, and fifty dollars and upwards in legal tender notes, for redemption to the Treasurer, by express, at the expense of the Department under the Government contract with Adams Express Company. Heretofore nothing less than five hundred dollars was entitled to transportation at government expense. A circular embodying these changes is now preparing in the Treasury office. The officers of the Treasury are determined to remove all cause for complaint concerning the condition of the United States currency, and to that end have concluded to extend to all the most liberal facilities for its redemption. It is expected at the Department that the new rules will result in a speedy and marked improvement of the currency.

THE Brooklyn *Eagle* thinks the advisors of the President who suggested to him to recommend Congress to buy up the telegraph lines throughout the country, deserves the credit of possessing an ingenuity almost worthy to be called diabolic. It says: "not only would there be vast possibilities of plunder in the actual purchase—the government paying at parfor watered stock not worth much more than half its face; but by owning all the telegraphs the Government would have the press at its mercy, as it would control all news, be able to hold back all that it wished to conceal, and prevert and color in its own favor all that it chose to communicate. The Government postoffice monopoly does little harm, because the letters are sealed, and the Government does not know who the writer is or what he is telling. But with control of all telegraphic news for the press, the press would be no longer free—it would only be at the mercy of the men in power, but it would have no means of protecting itself from being made the means of circulating all over the country any falsehood in the interest of a faction, a fraud, or a job. The proposition to let the Government own the telegraphs is, substantially, that such men as TOM MURPHY should be allowed to inspect all the correspondence of the country, and to manipulate or falsify all its news of public affairs. It is a proposition that the worst and most corrupt civil service in the world shall be entrusted with more despotic power than any other set of officials anywhere.

AT the last election in Florida the Democrats swept the State, electing Congressman, Lieutenant-Governor, and a majority of the Legislature, but by throwing out enough returns the Republican State government reversed those results. Lately, however, special elections have been held in some half dozen counties for members of the Legislature, and in every case the Democratic candidate is reported successful—a circumstance which gives a Democratic majority on joint ballot, and thus secures a Democratic United States Senator in place of carpet-bagger OSBORN, whose term expires with this Congress. During the canvass OSBORN urged Mr. GRANT to proclaim matial law in Florida, but owing to that individual's disinclination to add to his present troubles the effort failed.

UNDER existing arrangements one Muscovite in every 333 1-3 will have a chance to cover himself with glory in the military service of the Czar next year. That is the ratio of conscription for filling up the enormous Russian standing army. The glory in prospect is of a rather dim sort, as there is no present probability of war, and heroic achievements will consist in submitting to the dull routine of camp life and garrison duty. But if this be the rate for a peace establishment, how many men will the Czar want in case of actual hostilities?

MR. E. BUTLER, a member of the State Senate of Louisiana, publishes a card asserting that Marshal PACKARD, of New Orleans, told him before the late election of a Lieutenant Governor, that it would be useless to support Governor WARMOTH any longer, as even if he were to be re-elected Governor in 1872, the other faction "had the guaranty of the President that he would at once declare martial law and give his political friends all the offices."

THE worst kind of Ku-Kluxism is now being carried out by the negroes in Arkansas. Yet we hear of no effort on the part of the President to arrest it. The negroes are permitted to shoot citizens and keep up a reign of terror, and yet the President, who declares martial law on the merest trivial excuse in other States, smokes on and pays no attention to this outrage and terrorism.

MINISTER CURTIN writes to the Department of State extolling the importance of the American consulates in Russia and lamenting the high price of provisions, fuel, and rent there. The moral is that the salaries of Russian consuls ought to be increased.

PROF. HILGARD, one of the coast survey, has made some interesting calculations from the last and previous censusses, which show the steady westward movement of the centre of the population of the United States. Professor HILGARD uses the phrase "centre of gravity of the population," which, imagining the country to be a plane loaded with inhabitants, distributed over it in the manner shown by the census, would be the point upon which the plane would balance. In 1840 this point was near the eastern foot of the Cumberland Mountains, in Virginia, upon the 39th parallel of latithde. In 1850 the census showed that the point had moved westward 57 miles, to a point south of Parkersburg, Va. In 1860 it was 82 miles further west at a place south of Chillicothe, Ohio, not far from the line between Virginia and Kentucky. In 1870 the point was found to have moved 45 miles further west, and it is now at Wilmington, Clinton county, Ohio. He estimates that in the year 1900 the centre will be found to be Bloomington, Ind., about 40 miles southwest of Indianapolis.

NEITHER the Federal nor State Government intervened in the slightest degree in the recreations of the negro rioters at Chicot, Arkansas, though a force of regular troops was stationed only a few hours distant. The "man and brother" was left to cut and shoot, and pillage and rape, at his own sweet will.

Strange such a difference there should be,
'Twixt a poor white man and a mean darkee.

THE Exeter (N. H.) *Newsletter* shows that the Republicans of that State have not yet cordially united. It threatens that, if certain men are allowod to control the conventions of the party, certain others will refuse to support them, preferring to see the party defeated.

Conspiracy to Betray the Democratic Party!

That there is a vast conspiracy thoroughly organized; now on foot to betray the Democratic party and forever destroy it, is a fact too plain to admit of doubt—and that this conspiracy commands large sums of money to consummate its purposes is also palpable. "Statesmen," generally of doubtful Democracy, are titilated and the country is flooded with their letters, sagely advising the Democratic party to nominate some broken down and soured Republican for President, or to make no nomination but support a candidate to be nominated by Radicals who have failed to obtain offices or plunder from Grant—but, worse than all, newspapers heretofore recognized as Democratic, have been manipulated by means with which the public are not acquainted, to support one or both of these vile schemes. Leading delegates in State conventions are to be bought, also and these bodies are to be made the instruments of betrayal, And thus, THE GREAT PARTY THAT COULD NOT BE CRUSHED BY DEFEAT IS TO BE DESTROYED BY BETRAYAL! *Judas is to accomplish what Sampson could not!*

John Quincy Adams, a young aristocratic Yankee from Pesky Massachusetts, is put up to palm a letter of his upon the Democratic party advising it to surrender and support a Republican. High Times, indeed, when a scion of the founder of Federalism, a hereditary enemy of the Democracy, becomes a leader of the party of Jefferson and Jackson! A grand mentor, indeed, to advise Democrats to surrender!

The Blairs—mischief-makers by birth and instinct, and never anything better—supporters of every anti-Democratic candidate for President between 1847 and 1868—upholders and defenders of Fremont and Lincoln—stipendiaries enjoying honors and profits and offices at the hands of the latter and always in his confidence—these are the very soul of the betrayal movement so far as active agency is concerned. Pretty birds, indeed, to advise Democrats to surrender!

August Belmont, the greater banker of New York, and direct representative and agent of the Rothchilds in America, is the financial agent of the gang of thieves who have undertaken the betrayal of the Democracy. We have no idea that he deems his own spare millions sufficient for this purpose, but directly or indirectly he is the representative of all the European holders of American bonds, and has a commanding influence over our domestic bondholders too. The New York *World* is his immediate organ, and for him grinds out discordant notes in favor of surrendering the organization of the Democracy to its enemies and thus accomplishing its eternal destruction!

We do not attack the motives, for we do not know what influences them, of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, the Pittsburgh POST, the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, and several lesser organs, in supporting this INFERNAL BETRAYAL OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, but it is for them to explain why they give aid to the schemes to surrender and destroy the party of which they pretend to be organs. We do denounce them as faithless sentinels on the Democratic watch towers, and warn the Democratic press and people against their faithlessness. Judged by their tone and the articles they publish, they are fully in the scheme of betrayal, and with devlish industry are insiduously endeavoring to lead their party organization into the coils of the traitors.

Our State Committee is in this treacherous ring—and a bold attempt will be made to confirm the treason in the ensuing State Convention! To all earnest and firm Democrats we say, LOOK TO YOUR DELEGATES! See that you elect your best men, and that none are permitted to represent you who are tinctured with *treason!* We know whereof we speak when we warn you that you are threatened with betrayal!

The "new departure" was but an entering wedge, and though many good Democrats were induced to support or acquiesce in it, the design of its progenitors is now palpable. All the signs of the times indicate that a well-planned scheme to betray and transfer the party exists, and that it is backed and supported by an immense sum of money—the very object being to destroy the Democratic party because defeat would not weaken it—it was and if it remains intact will continue to be a dangeous enemy to plunderers! Therefore treason is resorted to in order to effect that which the past proves defeat could not. We are also warned of the existence of this scheme to destroy by letters from prominent Democrats in all sections of the State, who complain that their press is too timid, or for other reosons, fail to denounced it.

A mass convention has been suggested, to give vent to the voice of the people in denunciation of the scheme, but would not the combined power of Railroads and money stock a mass convention, too?

When the traitors take the field it is high time for honest men to be on the alert!—*Columbian.*

THE OLD WORLD.

ENGLAND.

Coalition Forming to Oust the Premier

LONDON, December 29.—Alarmed at Gladstone's Republican tendencies, the Conservative section of the Liberals led by the Duke of Somerset and Viscount Halifax, are seeking to form a coalition with the Tories for the purpose of electing the Hon. Mr. Bouverie, as speaker of the House of Commons instead of the Hon. Mr. Brand, and to compel the retirement of Gladstone.

The Queen Speaks at Last—Grateful to Her Subjects for Their Sympathy.

LONDON, December 29.—This afternoon the papers publish a letter from Her Majesty Queen Victoria, in whice she says she desires to express her deep sense of the touching sympathy exhibited for her family by the whole nation at the illness of her dear son. The universal feeling, says the Queen, shown by her people during the painful and terribly precarious days of the Prince's illness, their sympathy with herself and her beloved daughter, the Princess of Wales, and the general joy manifested at the improvement in the health of the Prince, has made a deep and ineffaceable impression upon her heart. The manifestations of the people are nothing new to her, for she met with the same sympathy ten years ago, when a similar illness to that under which her son is suffering, removed the mainstay of her life—the best, wisest and kindest husband that ever lived. Her Majesty says she also wishes to express the heartfelt gratitude of the Princess of Wales, and concludes her letter with the hope that her faithful subjects will continue to pray for the complete recovery of the Prince.

FRANCE.

Victor Hugo's New Departure.

PARIS, December 30.—Supplementary elections are to be held in Paris to fill the vacant seats in the Assembly. Victor Hugo has accepted the nomination on a platform embracing the abolition of capital punishment, the raising of the State siege in Paris, the non restoration of a monarchy, the proclamation of general amnesty, the dissolution of the present Assembly, and the removal of the seat of Government to Paris. The nomination tendered to Marshal McMahon, was declined.

Thiers Prefers the "Passive Policy."

The Assembly yesterday, after a debate, voted to increase the note circulation of the Bank of France four hundred millions of francs and then adjourned until the third of January. President Thiers during the debate, alluding to the violent language used by deputies provoked by the threats of Germans, said silence was the best reply to the harsh words of Bismarck. This was received with prolonged applause. Thiers expressed a determined opposition to burdening the present fiscal year with fresh loans.

Personal.

PARIS, December 30.—The Duke d'Aumale is a candidate for member of the Academy of France. Elections will be held on the 27th of January.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

A Startling Statement—Wales Said to Have Been Suffering from the Effects of Attempted Assassination.

NEW YORK, December 30.—The *Herald* published a London letter in which it is stated that the writer was informed, on the authority of one who is well posted regarding secret societies in Europe, that the Prince of Wales was not suffering from typhoid fever, but from an attempted assassination by some secret agent of the International Society. This organization it is said, has resolved upon the death of the Prince, and the public assertions of some of its members corroborate the fact. The *Herald* editorially declines to endorse the story.

Condition of his Royal Highness.

LONDON, December 80.—The bulletin reports that the Prince though slightly affected by the swelling above the hip, continues to improve. The visit of the Queen to Sandringham was not caused by the appearance of any dangerous symptoms.

The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise have gone to the continent.

JAPAN.

Admiral Rogers at the Court of the Mikado—An Official Mission En Route to America.

NEW YORK, December 28.—A Jeddo letter to the *Herald* gives an account of an audience of Admiral Rogers and other naval officers, in company with General Capron and Minister DeLong, with the Mikado. They were finely entertained.

A Japanese mission of five dignitaries leaves for the United States December 22d, to consult our government relative to the revision of the treaty. Minister DeLong leaves at the same time on the same mission.

CRIME.

Hung by a Mob.

CINCINNATI, December 29.—Last Friday evening, says a correspondent of the *Times and Chronicle*, a man named Browning, accompanied by others went to the house of George Duncan, a colored man, in Bracton county, Kentucky, for the purpose, it is said, of whiping the latter or ejecting him from the house. Duncan showed fight, and on the door being broken down by the assailants, fired into the crowd, killing Browning. Duncan was captured and taken to the Brookville jail in his shirt and drawers. On Sunday night at nine o'clock fifty-two disguised and armed men took him from the jail and started in the direction of Bowensvill. Duncan made an effort to escape, but was recovered and finally hung to a tree a mile and a half from Brookville. There was great excitement in the place on Monday and it was not easy to procure any information.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

Chicago Aldermen in a Bad Fix.

CHICAGO, December 29.—The special grand jury empanneled to investigate the charges of bribery and corruption against the member's of Common Council, made a partial presentment to-day. They found bills of indictment against Alderman McGrath and Glade; and also against ex-Aldermen Montgomery and Walsh, and recommend that all be placed under heavy bonds. The work of the grand jury is but partially accomplished. They will go on with the work until every scalawag is indicted. This will probably wipe out fully one-half the board.

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

Witnesses for the Defense on the Stand.

ANNAPOLIS, December 28.—In the Wharton trial to-day Mrs. Susan Jacobs, colored, was sworn, and testified that she was Mrs. Wharton's cook and lived with her at the time of General Ketchum's death. She took charge of Ketchum's room until his death. Dr. William's called to see the General on Monday. After he left he discovered that Ketchum had vomited in the slop jar. He took no medicine while she was there. She asked if the doctor had left him any medicine. He said the doctor left but one dose, which he thought insufficient, and he

Had Taken a Dose of His Own

medicine, which he knew was sufficient.

She then left the room, but returned about three o'clock to see what he would have for dinner; found him asleep; called him and asked how he felt. He said to let him alone and he would sleep it off. He asked for tea and toast for dinner; said he would try and sit up, and got out of bed and started to the lounge. He staggered and seemed as if he was going to fall. After he got to the lounge, I placed a pillow under his head; went down stairs and found Mrs. Wharton in the back room reading, and asked her to go up and see Ketchum. She went up stairs to him. I went down to the kitchen.

In a few minutes Mrs. Wharton rang the bell and I went up. When I got up stairs she asked me to make up the bed for she wanted Ketchum to lie down. She told me to go down stairs and bring a feather bolster from Miss Willet's bed; brought it up—Mrs. Wharton was sitting beside the General all this time. In making the bed I started to take off the bolster, the General spoke to me quite sternly. I looked round to see what was the matter for I saw nothing but a tumbler at the head of the bed. I picked up the tumbler. It contained cracked ice. The tumbler was between the bolster and the headboard, wrapped in towels. Put the tumbler on the mantlepiece and again attempted to take the bolster off the bed. As I took off the bolster

A Small Phial Rolled Down

in the bed from about where the tumbler had been; put the phial on the floor and finished fixing the bed. Mrs. Wharton by this time had left the room; General Ketchum got into bed. He went to sleep before he got his dinner. Mrs. Wharton went driving with Mrs. Toney that day; saw General Ketchum quite often while she was out; he seemed drowsy; I went down stairs and left the phial in Ketchum's room; saw Mrs. Wharton and told her about the phial before she went out with Mrs. Toney; told her I left the phial up stairs; brought it down while she was out; kept it till she came in and showed it to her. We saw what was in it; she told me to take some of it; I put it away.

On Wednesday morning, Mrs Wharton asked me for the bottle. She sent me for Dr. Williams that morning; never saw the bottle before I found it in General Ketchum's bed; had seen General Ketchum at Mrs. Wharton's after; had seen him take medicine sometimes in the summer of this year. He was in the dining room with his medicine. I asked him would he have a spoon. He said he did not want any spoon; that he generally drank out what he thought was enough for a dose; did not know what the medicine was. The bottle found

Smelled Like Laudanum;

told Mrs. Wharton so. Gen. Ketchum did not tell witness what kind of medicine he had taken; he had no tumbler when he took the medicine saw him drink the medicine from the bottle; the bottle was not a laudanum phial but was larger; told Marshall Frey in his office in Baltimore that Gen. Ketchum was not taken like Mrs. Vanness, but he "kind of slept."

Miss Nellie Wharton, daughter of the prisoner, was called and stated that she left home on a visit to Harford county on the Thursday previous to General Ketchum's illness and arrived at home about an hour and a half before he died. She testified to taking from home with her

A Phial of Paregoric,

which she left at the house which she visited; that all medicines in her mother's house were kept in the washstand in her mother's room; that she went to it constantly.

The phial found in General Ketchum's bed was here shown to witness, who said she had never seen it before the day General Ketchum died; was positive she had never seen any such phial in the house. She was absent from home for the purpose of making farewell visits previous to

Her Departure for Europe,

which had been determined upon about a year previously. She had at that time $15,000 in government bonds of her own and under her own control. In the afternoon of Ketchum's death Mrs. Hulton gave her his pocketbook, watch keys, &c., which she locked up; kept them until Mr. Charles Ketchum came over on the 4th of July; then gave them to mother, who gave them to Charles Ketchum.

Witness stated in reply to a question by Steele, that a telegram, sent by her to Mrs. Chubb, asking her to come to Baltimore, was in reply to a telegram received by witness from Mrs. Chubb the day previous.

Miss Nellie Mayer, of Baltimore, was called, and said she was an intimate acquaintance of the Wharton family; saw General Ketchum there frequently. I conversation last winter he told witnes he was in the habit of taking medicine from a bottle without measurement.

Court here adjourned.

OBITUARY.

Hackett's Obsequies.

NEW YORK, December 30.—The funeral of James H. Hackett, the veteran actor, was held to-day at Jamaica, Long Island.

Funeral of Rev. Dr. R. J. Breckenridge.

CINCINNATI, December 30.—The funeral of Rev. Dr. R. J. Breckenridge at Lexington, Ky., to-day was impressive and was largely attended.

L. D. Shryock.

The death of L. D. Shryock, of Evansville, Ind., on a steamer at Louisville about the 18th inst., and buried here shortly afterward is exciting comment on account of an allegation that it was in consequence of being shot at Evansville by Watson, and the suspicion that the journey of the deceased and his burial were intended to be secret. The matter will probably receive investigation.

NAVAL NOTES.

A German Squadron en Route for Brazil.

LISBON, December 28.—The German squadron bound for Rio Janeiro to settle the difficulty between Brazil and Germany is hourly expected to appear off the mouth of the Tagus.

A French Fleet About to Set Sail for Greece.

LONDON, December 29.—The *Standard* has a report that a French squadron will proceed immediately to Greece to support the claims of French citizens to the silver mines at Lausium.

HARRISBURG.

Special to THE POST.

A Radical Row Over the Pap.

HARRISBURG, December 30, 1871.

Prior to the caucus this morning, held by the Republican members of the House, an opposition began to manifest itself against the nomination of Edward G. Lee, of Philadelphia, as Assistant Clerk. The Western members contended that it was quite enough to give Philadelphia the Speaker, and held that the West was entitled to some of the offices. The caucus meet at one o'clock, with Mr. Hewitt, of Blair county, as chairman, and Mr. Cooper, of Delaware county, as Secretary. The nominations were made by acclamation, and Mr. Elliott was chosen for Speaker, Mr. Selfridge for chief clerk, and Mr. Smith for assistant.

Owing to the feeling of the Western members, as already noted, no nomination was made for the office now held by Lee, but his case, and that of all the remaining subordinate officers was left to a committee of seven, consisting of Messrs. Fleeger, of Butler; Lamon and Albright, of Philanelphia; McJunkin, of Venango; Sanner, of Somerset and Taylor, of Allegheny. This Committee will report at the final meeting of the caucus to be held this (Monday) evening.

The Governor's Message.

The time at which the Governor will send his annual message to the Legislature is not positively determined. He will be guided by circumstances. If only one House organizes, he may or he may not send his message to that body without regard to a dead lock in the other branch. This was done in 1868 when he sent his message to the Senate, although the House had not yet organized.

LIFE ON THE PLAINS.

The Kickapoos Make a Successful Raid into Texas—Probable Pursuit.

MATAMORAS, December 30.—Recent Indian depredations in Texas, near Laredo, proved to have been committed by Kickapoos from Mexico, by affidavits furnished the Collector at Laredo by Mexican officials. The Commandant of the revolutionary forces occupying the frontier has agreed to allow the pursuing party from Texas to cross into Mexico, and follow and punish the Indians who are camped near the border with large quantities of the stolen stock.

Murder and Robbery by the Indians.

GALVESTION, December 30.—The *New's* special from San Antonio, Cal., says that Capain W. Davis, just from the frontier reports that two men were killed by the Indians at Salt Creek on the 27th inst. Twelve Indians under command of Whiteman stopped a stage near Concha. After talking half an hour with the driver they allowed the stage to proceed without further molestation. Within the last week the Indians have stolen nearly all the horses in and around Fort Concha. On the 20th inst. three citizens of San Antonio named Their, Wagner and Boochers, were murder near Hillsboro. They were drovers returning home from Kansas with the proceeds of their sales.

A Leading Indian Chief Assassinated.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, December 30—Trsutworthy information just received from the Indian Territory says that Louis Chateau, a prominent half-breed Indian trader, was stabbed and killed by a white man on last Thursday. Chateau was reckoned one of the leading men of the Territory.

The Cherokee National Council

has dissolved after rejecting the Ocmulgee Constitution. The two thirds vote, necessary to its adoption, cannot therefore be obtained.

ANARCHY IN ARKANSAS.

A County Clerk, Pending the His Impeachment Trial, Takes Forcible Possession of the Office—Serious Trouble Apprehended Before he can be Ousted.

LITTLE ROCK, December 30.—There is serious trouble is apprehended in Conway county. The clerk of the county had articles of impeachment preferred against him by the last Legislature. The Senate adjourned over till November to try the case In the meantime, under the State Constitution, Hinkle was suspended from office and A. D. Thomas, State Senator from the county, appointed in his place. November arrived, but the Court of impeachment never convened to try Hinkie. A few days after the latter went in and took possession of the office. Thomas came here to advise with the Governor, and has gone back to Conway with a posse with the intention of arresting Hinkle. Fears are entertained of serious trouble.

TROUBLES IN TEXAS.

Scheme of the Despot Davis to get Control of the State Funds—The End not yet.

AUSTIN, December 30.—There is considerable excitement here, concerning the probable convening of the Legislature on the 10th proximo. The term of this body expired by law on November 4th. The alleged object of meeting is to impeach Comptroller Bledsoe, thus placing the finances of the State in the hands of the Governor and Treasurer. Bledsoe retaliates by threatening to secure the impeachment of the Governor, and threatens force in case the Legislature attempts to convene. It is reported that Judges Evans, and Walker indicated a belief in the validity of the meeting.

POLITICAL.

The Iowa Senatorship.

CHICAGO, December 29.—The Senatorial lobby is already gathering at the Iowa Capital to look after the interest of various Candidates. Senator Harlan of course is on the ground.

Gov. Hoffman's Message.

ALBANY, December 29.—The Governor's message will be very long making about ten columns in small type.

It is thought that Herr Terwiliger will have no opposition for the clerkship of the Senate on the part of Republicans.

PHILADELPHIA.

Frightful Prevalence of the Small Pox—A Successful Remedy

PHILADELPAIA, December 30.—The Health officer's report show 223 deaths by small pox last week and 1879 during the year.

The new remedy, sulphate of zinc, with *digitalis* is reported as being used with success.

ALEXIS AMONG THE ASHES

CHICAGO, December 30.—The Grand Duke Alexis and his party reached this city this evening at 8 o'clock, *via* the Michigan Central Railroad. The time fixed for his arrival was 7 o'clock, but the train was delayed over two hours near Jackson, by the obstruction of the track by a demolished freight train. A committee consisting of Lieutenant-General Sheridan, Hon. J. Young Scammon, Ex-Mayor Rice, Hon. Isaac Arnold, Hon. N. B. Judd, Alderman McAvery and others proceeded to Calumet station, where they awaited the arrival of the special party. The committee on the arrival of the train at Calumet were taken on board, and introductions and congratulations and followed. On reaching Park Place the party disembarked, and where conveyed in carriages to the Tremont, were a more

Formal Reception

took place in the presence of a large number of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The Grand Duke on being introduced to Mayor Medill, that gentleman tendered him the following cordial and happy welcome:

Address of Mayor Medill.

GRAND DUKE:—It gives me great pleasure to extend to your Imperial Highness in the name and behalf of the people of Chicago a cordial and hearty welcome, and such hospitalities as are in our power to offer. We regret that they cannot be commensurate with our feelings and desires. We beg you, therefore, to overlook any deficiency of the entertainment and accept the will for the deed. We have been reduced almost to a pioneer condition by a blast of flame. This story of the fearful misfortune that recently overwhelmed our fair city, you have heard. It is too sad and terrible to repeat, but the visible evidences are spread out around you for miles, and their appalling magnitude will be shown your Imperial Highness before your departure. Chicago was ravaged by the fire, as was the old Capital of your country sixty years ago, and must exhibit to your eyes many of the scenes and appearances observed by your grand uncle after that tremendous conflagration. In the plight your Imperial Highness finds us, the most we have to show you, is an undiscouraged resolute enterprising people treading among the ruins of their homes and property, and boldly battling with the windy elements to rebuild their habitations and places of business. Had your visit been a few months sooner, we could have received you in a style not only befitting your rank and station, but in consonance with the high esteem in which we hold the Czar, your father, who befriended this nation in the hour of its need, by holding back the threatened intervention of other European powers from whom he had a right to expect better things. The gratitude of the Republic of America will ever be due to the Emperor of the Russias for the firm friendship, evinced at that crisis of our nation's history. But your imperial Father has other claims upon the good will of Americans. His great act of emancipation, whereby he elevated twenty-five millions of serfs to the rank of freemen, challenges our admiration and secures to his name immortality Few nations produced one Alexander, the Great, but Russia has produced a greater Alexander. The one was great only in striking down people, while the other exhibits his greatness in rising them up. As the son of such a father, as well as for your own manliness of character, the people of Chicago extend to you the right hand of friendship. They will endeavor to make your stay with them as pleasant and agreeable as circumstances will permit, and after you have seen Chicago in her desolation and affliction, we should be pleased to obtain your promise to visit her again during our national centennial jubilee four years hence, to witness the transformation that labor, enterprise and resolution shall have wrought in that brief periody. Every trace of the late disaster will then be effaced. The streets will again be adorned with lofty and magnificent palaces of commerce and exchange. Her temples of science and art will be rebuilt more beautiful than before. The shops of industry and the dwellings of her citizens will be vastly multiplied, and strangers and traders will fill her luxurious hosteries, and throng her busy streets in greater crowds than before the fire. Chicago has been severely singed and scorched. She still wields her business sceptre as the Queen of the Lakes, the metropolis of the Great West, the focus of railroads, the nation's storehouse for bread and meat, and prairie depot for lumber, iron and and merchandise. Once more I welcome you to Chicago and tender you the freedom of the city.

The Reply—Incidents.

To this address the Grand Duke replied in well chosen and cordial words. General introductions then followed, and soon after the Grand Duke and his party retired. He will remain in Chicago until Tuesday afternoon. On Monday, in company with General Sheridan, he will make New Year's calls.

The train by which the Duke reached here was one of the most elegant put on any road, and was moved under the direction of General Superintendent Sargent. The parlor car used is known as the "Adirondac."

SO THEY SAY.

Fish's Resignation a Fixed Fact—The Cuban Crisis the Cause.

NEW YORK, December 31.—The morning papers say that Secretary Fish's resignation is once more on the tapis, and in a more tangible shape than ever. In fact, his final retirement in a day or two is no longer a matter of conjecture but one of almost absolute certainty. The difficulties lately arisen between the United States and Spain with regard to Cuban matters have matured his resolution to withdraw as soon as possible from the affairs which threaten to assume a black and stormy aspect.

CHICAGO, December 30.—The receipts of hogs for December are four hundred and forty-seven thousand, packed this season, six hundred and ninety-four thousand.

FROM CLEVELAND,

The Next President—Formation of a Scott Club.

Editors Post:

Pennsylvania and Ohio have nailed to the masthead the name of Thomas A. Scott as the next Democratic candidate for President of the United States. That their choice is a wise one no one will doubt who has studied the situation, and the chances of the various candidates named for that honor. As Pennsylvania goes so goes the Union, and if her favorite son cannot carry our banner successfully through the fight, need we look elsewhere for one who can. All honor to Thomas A. Scott, and all honor to THE POST for naming a standard bearer that makes success certain. We are assured that Col. Scott will not decline the nomination if tendered to him, but will not seek it. Let the office seek the man, thus reversing the order of Grant seeking the office. Already we are moving for Scott, and in January will organize a Scott club, even if we run the risk of being read out of the party by the *Plaindealer* folks, who, though they have not the least idea in the world whom they want, seem to know whom they do not. But we have no censor except our own conscience, and we will go forward in the good cause while the *Plaindealer* is waiting for something to turn up. Possumism, passivism or any other "ism" we have never adopted, but go earnestly to work for the right, and for him who will honor any office in the gift of the nation. You are doing a good work; we are with you; we will strike blows where they will tell, and send our delegates to the next National Convention who will vote for Scott and reform. The nation is aroused to its danger, and we will soon see Boss Tweed and Boss Grant both receive their sentence from an injured and robbed constituency. New York has ousted her thieves, and the nation will oust theirs. Let us move on in our work, looking neither to the right nor to the left, until we have placed the name of Thomas A. Scott on our national banner, and put the right man in the right place. The White House.

J. W.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE STORM KING.

Strange Freaks of a Tornado.

On Sunday afternoon between four and five o'clock, a tornado broke over the region of the Upper Monongahela, struck the ground about three miles bpck of Elizabeth and eight miles above McKeesport between the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers, and the whirlwind struck the ground at Mr. David McCracken's place. The barn was first struck and blown down, being utterly demolished. Mr. McC's house, a log structure, was next struck, and shared the same complete destruction. A daughter of Mr. McCracken was caught up into the air ann carried into the orchard, a distance of fully three hundred yards. Strange to say, she escaped unhurt. Her brother, a lad, had one of his wrists dislocated.

After sweeping along the ground for about a mile, it struck Wm. McFaden's place. The dwelling, a log structure, was blown down, being completely demolished, as was also his barn, a frame building. Mr. McFadden's daughter was also blown down, and a farm wagon on the premises was literally blown to pieces, there not being enough of it left to show that the wagon had existed. Not a rod of fence was left standing here.

The storm kept on its destructive course towards the Youghiogheny, and struck the river at the place of Mr. Samuel Rankin. The frame barn on the premises was unroofed, and what is singular, a portion of the roof was blown in one direction, and the rest in the opposite direction, bot portions being carried a considerable distance. The barn was blown off its fundation, and the foundation itself was pretty thoroughly torn up. The dwelling of Mr. Rankin, a frame house, was unroofed, and the whole building so badly used up that it will be necessary to rebuild it. There is only one room in the house that is at all habitable. A girl named Wampler was milking near Mr. Raukin's barn when it was struck. The cow was instantly killed by pieces of the foundation. and the girl herself was slightly injured.

The place of Samuel Rankin, Sr., uncle of the gentleman previously named, was struck. The barn was unroofed, and the frame over the threshing-floor was blown down.

The storm kept on up the right bank of the Youghiogheny, and took the roofs off two frame tenement houses opposite Coultersville, and demolished the check house on John Dravo's old coal road, about half a mile distant.

Here the storm crossed the river, and tore the roof from the large saw-mill of Robbins & Jenkins, a very strong frame building. twenty-five by eight feet in size. One end of the building was moved about three feet off its foundations, and the frame of the structure considerably racked.

The place of Mr. John Warren, about a mile off, was struck and his log dwelling demolished. Here the storm seems to have spent its force, and no damage is reported beyond this point.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

An Interesting Document.

The Annual report of Surveyor General of Pennsylvania, Jacob M Campbell Esq., is received, and contains much valuabls information. An interesting feature of the book is the comparative price of land in Pennsylvania at various periods.

THE PRESENT PRICE.

The present price of all vacant and unimproved land is now at the rate of £10 ($26 66⅔) per hundred acres, except the following: Lands lying north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny, and Conewango creek, $20 per hundred acres. Reserve tracts near Erie, Waterford, &c., price fixed by commissioners. Lands improved agreeably to the act of the 3d of April, 1792. fifty shillings, ($6 66⅔,) and £5 ($13 33⅓) per hundred acres.

PRICES UNDER PENN AND HIS HEIRS.

Previous to the 27th of December, 1762, £15, 10c, ($41 33) per hundred acres, with the exception of a few warrants in the lower counties at £3, 10s. ($8 33) per hundred. From the 27th of December, 1762, to the 5th of August, 1763, £9, ($24) per hundred acres. From the 5th of August, 1763, to the 6th of August, 1765, £15, 16s. ($41 33.) Locations and warrants from the 6th of July, 1765, to the 1st of July, 1784; £5 sterling, ($22 25.)

PRICES UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH.

From the 1st of July, 1784, to the 3d of April, 1792, £10 ($26 65⅔) per hundred acres. *New Purchase*, 1784.—From the 1st of May, 1785, to the 1st of March, 1789, £30 ($30.) From the 1st of March, 1688, to the 3d of April, 1792, £20 ($53 33⅓.) From the 3d of April, 1792, to the 1st of September, 1817, £5 (13 33 ⅓) for land in the purchase of 1784, east of the Allegheny river and Conewango creek, unimproved. *Purchase of* 1768 *and the previous purchases.*—From the 3d of April, 1792; to the 28th of March, 1814, at the rate of fifty shillings ($6 66⅔) per hundred acres. Lands in the purchase of 1784, lying north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny, and Conewango creek, £7, 10s. ($20.) Undrawn donation lands, from the 1st of October, 1813, at the rate of $1 50 per acre. Donation lands, from the 25th of February, 1819, to fifty cents per acre. From the 21st of March, 1814, lands within the purchase of 1768, and the previous purchase to be at the rate of £10 (26 66⅔) per hundred acres.

An Insane Murderer.

Yesterday morning Sheriff Davis, of Forest county, arrived in this city on his way to Dixmont, having in charge a man named William Varner, who was tried last week in that county for the murder of a man named Turner by shooting him, and who was acquitted on the grounds of insanity. Varner was violently insane, at times, while in prison, and on one or two occasions attacked the Sheriff in his cell, one time nearly biting his finger off. The prisoner was heavily ironed, both hand and foot, and in this condition brought here. He was placed in our lock-up for a while, and at noon Sheriff Davis started with his prisoner for Dixmont.

THE BEAST.

Curiosities of Our Museum.

We hear about statesmen in bronze and statesmen in marble, but we are happy in the possession of a statesman (!) in candy.

We acknowledge the receipt of a candy cast of beast Butler, taken at Essex, Mass., and forwarded like the President's bull pups, C. O. D. The cast is *sweet*, eminently life like, and easily recognizable. The hair, the high forehead, the retreating nose, the fierce moustaches, the grim determination of the lower jaw, all are fully limned by the candy artist. If anybody thinks if don't look like Butler, "anybody" is mistaken, and can get a chance to see their mistake by calling at our sanctum and gazing on the saint like, angelic face, "childlike and blind," of the hero of Dutch Gap.

RUM'S DOINGS.

Another Victim.

Coroner West yesterday afternoon held an inquest on the body of James McGrady, who died suddenly at his home on Webster avenue on Tuesday morning. From the evidence adduced it appears that the deceased returned to his family on New Year's, after an absence of two years. Yesterday he visited an acquaintance and notwithstanding that he was already intoxicated, he consumed two pints of whisky. He went to his own home between four and five o'clock in the afternoon and slept for an hour or two, after which he went out and procured a quart of whisky. He took the liquor home and drank the whole quantity. About four o'clock his wife attempted to arouse him, but she discovered that life was extinct' Dr. Snodgrass testified that death was caused by congestion of the brain, superinduced by alcoholic stimulants. and a verdict to that effect was rendered. The deceased was sixty years of age, and leaves a wife and eight hildreu.

KEROSENE ACCIDENT.

A Woman Frightfully Burned.

Last evening a woman named Mrs Kaylor, residing in the rear of 234 Franklin street, Allegheny, was frightfully burned by the explosion of a kerosene can. Mrs. K. had kindled a fire, and in order to "quicken" the flames she poured some kerosene on the kindling wood. The flames immediately flashed up and an explosion followed. Mrs. Kaylor's dress caught fire, and in an incredibly short space of time, she was burned in a horrible manner. The can was blown to atoms and the screams of the affrighted woman alarmed the whole neighborhood. Mr. Hamilton, a druggist in the neighborhood, went to the sufferer's assistance, and Drs. Sarver, Hare and others summoned. The woman was found to be frightfully burnt, her whole body was an immense blister, while her face, lips, &c., were frightfully swollen. There was but little prospect of Mrs. K's living over last night.

THE COAL BOAT RISE.

Nearly Three Million Bushel Floated Out.

The river men were decidedly jubilant yesterday morning at the bright prospects, and all was bustle and confusion in getting out the various tows and barges.

Some twenty-eight tows got away last night, and more will follow to-day. Many exaggerated reports are floating around, and some of them published, as to the quantity of coal that will leave this trip, so that we wil be satisfied, in the absence of exact information, with the estimate of Hon. Joseph Walton and Mayor Blackmore, who put it at two million bushels or thereabout. There are now ten feet of water in the channel, and falling. We hear of but one accident so far—the sinking of a barge at "Glasshouse."

South Carolina Government.

R. Latham writes from Yorkville, S. C., as follows:

"I am no advocate for Ku-Kluxing. I know it is morally wrong. Permit me to tell you, however, honestly, that so long as the present State Government of South Carolina exists, there will be Ku-Kluxing. This is not said boastingly, neither is it a threat. It is a simple declaration of truth. The United States can no more crush it than George III. could crush the patriots that threw the tea overboard. The name may be changed, and the mode of procedure different, but rogues and their tools will die. Why does not the United States institute a search for the house-burners? The civil authorities of South Carolina are insufficient for the task. The Union League is the mother of all the house burning that took place in York county. Why not ferret out the the incendiaries? Why not pass a law that will meet the case? I am no politician; I never expect to be. I tell you that the people of South Carolina are run to desparation—not by Republicans, not by Democrats, not by the poor negroes; but by a set of thieving adventures and unprincipled natives, who prowl, as the poet Burns says, like 'hell hounds' around the treasury of the State. R. LATHAM."

"YORKVILLE, S. C., Dec. 21, 1871."

Grant's Chances.

[From the New York Tribune.]

An interview between a distinguished Republican ex-member of the House, and a Senator whose record as a Republican is as long and as fair as that of any man in the country, will make int resting reading. The former called upon the latter this afternoon, and in the course of the conversation remarked:

"But there is one whom you may count out in all your Presidential figuring."

"Pray who may that unfortunate man be?" asked the Senator.

"Why, General Grant, of course," was the reply. "He's the deadest duck in the ring."

"I'd like to know how you make that out?" continued the Senator.

"Well, then, in all your reckoning, you leave out three very important elements. In the first place, notwithstanding the reverses they have met with, the Democrats are still a power in the country, and it is the greatest folly to look upon them with contempt, as many Republicans are now doing. They'll be hard te beat in more than one State. Again, General Grant must not expect to carry a single Southern State. He will be beaten in the North, too, for I think it it is the easiest thing in the world to show that he cannot command the vote of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio or Indiana. Now, leaving out of the account the fact that there are now in the Republican party a great many who are bitterly opposed to General Grant, and, if he is nominated, will give him at best but a lukewarm support, it cannot afford to go into the canvass with any doubt in regard to the four great States named."

How to Make the Best of a Bad Bargain.

A Republican administration paid $7,000,000 for the 400,000 square miles of frozen soil known as Alaska. The only use to which the country is put is to bring hundreds of thousands of dollars into the pockets of that feudal monopoly, the Alaska Fur Seal Company. This Company, of course, only uses the seas, harbors, and islands, while the inland country remains unproductive as before. Why not follow the example of England, and use this unprofitable land for a National convict settlement? The Government could send Dr. Lamper and other defaulting office holders there, and, at the present rate of defalcation exposure—about six a day—the defaulters with their families would soon populate the country. Virginia and Australia were settled in this way. No freemen seem willing to emigrate to Alaska; but no doubt plenty of convicts would be ready to pitch their tents on the banks of the Yudson. and adopt the Esquimaux uniform.—*N. Y. Mercury.*

The Murder of Innocents.

A distinguished Paris physician says: "I believe that during the twenty years I have practiced my profession 20,000 children have been carried to the cemeteries a sacrifice to the absurd custom of exposing their arms. Put the bulb of a thermometer in a baby's mouth, and the mercury rises to ninety degrees. Now carry the same to its little hand; if the arm be bare and the evening cool the mercury will sink to fifty degrees. Of course all the blood that flows through these arms must fall from ten to forty degrees below the temperature of the heart. Need I say, when these currents of blood flow back to the chest the child's vitality must be more or less compromised? And need I add that we ought not to be surprised at its frequent recurring affections of the tongue, throat or stomach? I have seen more than one child with habitual cough or hoarseness entirely relieved by simply keeping the arms and hands warm."

THEY tell of a man in Deborah, Illinois, who is so penurious that when shelling corn, and a kernel flew into the wood pile, he removed seven cords of wood to find it. A neighbor standing by dropped a kernel where the searcher was looking, but when he found it he said: "You can't fool me with that small kernel; the one I lost was a large one."

A MAN having fallen into a slough, an Irishman standing by called to another for assistance. The latter who was busily engaged in cutting a log, leisurely inquired: "How deep is he in?" "Up to his ankles." "Then there is plenty of time." "No, there is not," replied the first; "I forgot to tell you he's in head first."

A CALIFORNIA "next President" declares that he has prolonged his life by sleeping with his finger tips touching his toes, and has invented a machine to hold the body in that position when in repose. He assumes that the vital electric currents, instead of running off and being wasted, and thus kept an even circumflow.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T. BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

Gold	109⅛
United States 6s, 1881	114⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867	110¾
United States 5-20s, 1864	110⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865	112¾
United States 10-40s	106⅜
5-20s, January and July, 1865	111⅜
5-20s, January and July, 1867	112⅜
5-20s, January and July, 1868	112⅜
Union Pacific Road	91
Central Pacific Railroad	101
Cy. Pacifics	114⅜

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, January 3, 1871.

REMARKS—The weather continues warm and pleasant. The ice in the rivers is fast disappearing, and with a good stage of water navigation is fairly open, and the wharfs present a lively appearance. Heavy shipments of coal will be sent to the lower markets, and large amounts of metal, produce, &c., will find its way to this port. The railroads will be relieved of a portion of carrying trade, which will enable them to serve the trade more promptly than they otherwise could do. With regard to the state of the markets we have but little to say. There is generally a season of duliness after the holidays, and it is too soon to see and realize the good effects of the opening of navigation. But there is no reason to doubt that business will soon revive, and that an early spring trade will follow the duilness of the winter. Prices are, as a general thing, unchanged.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	455
Wheat, sks	1,113
Barley, sks	1,131
Dressed Hogs,	25
Butter, pks	62
Apples, bbls	160
Oats, sks	365
Bacon, tcs	125
Rye, sks	149
Corn, sks	1,544
Cheese, bxs	150
Bacon, pcs	3,750

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store in a small way the usual advance is charged:

BACON AND PROVISONS—We have nothing new to note. The demand was fair, and sales were regular; sugar cured hams 13a14c; sugar cured shoulders 9c; sides ribbed 8c; clear ribbed 8c; short ribbed 9c; dried beef 16c; breakfast bacon 16c; mess pork $14 00 per barrel.

HAY—The demand has fallen off; prices are weak, with a declining tendency; receipts are now arriving by the river; we note sales of bales at $26 00a 28 00 per ton for round lots.

ONIONS—The market is quiet and price unchanged at $2 50a3 00.

POULTRY—The receipts have fallen off; the demand is fair at: chickens dressed 12a14c; turkeys 13a17c; ducks 14a16c; geese 9a12c per lb.

POTATOES—The demand has fallen off. The market was quiet; we note sales in a jobbing way at 75a85 per bushel.

SALT—In good supply; we note sales at $1 85 by the car load; from store $2 00.

RAGS—Steady at 4a4½c per lb.

ASHES—The market continues to move along steady, presenting nothing new or important, the current rates were: soda ash common at 4a4⅛c; refined at 4½a4¾c; patash at 10c, pearls at 11c per pound.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply was fully up with the demand; the current rates were common to fair at 50a55c; choice at 60a65c per gallon.

APPLES—The receipts for some days past have been unusually light; the market was firm with an upward tendency; we note sales of fair to medium at $3, 3 50a4 per barrel; prime lots at $4 50a 5 per barrel.

BUTTER—As we have before noted the receipts for some days past have exceeded the demand; prices were weak but no lower; we can report sales of choice roll at 25a27c per pound; common and medium lots dull and hard to dispose of.

BEANS—The market was quiet; the current rates were small; navy $2 50; mixed $2 per bush.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The season is fast drawing to a close; we are noted sales at $4 25a4 50 per cwt.

CORN MEAL—The supply keeps pace with the demand; small sales at 80a85c per bushel.

CEMENT—In good supply; the asking rates, with sales, were Louisville $2 50a $3 per bbl; Rosendale $4a4 50; Calcined plaster $4 25a4 50.

CIDER—The market for some days past has ruled firm, with a good local demand; sales ranged from $6a6a10 per bbl, as per size and quality.

CRANBERRIES—As usual during the holidays the demand was moderately active; we can report sales of Sackett's bell berries at $17; Jersey cultivated $12a14.

CHEESE—Notwithstanding the light receipts the supply was fully up with the demand, with sales of New York Goshen at 15¾a16c; Ohio Goshen 15a15½c; factory 14a14½c; dairy 12a13c per lb.

CARBON OIL—The market was devoid of animation, and buyers were inclined to purchase sparingly. We can report sales of standard brands at 21c in a small way; prices for new higher.

DRESSED HOGS—The supply keeps pace with the demand, the current rates were 5a5½c.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was dull; prices, however, were unchanged; we omit figures.

EGGS—Firm with sales at 36a38c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market since our last has presented nothing new or important; there was a fair local demand; the current rates were good spring extras, $7a7 37½; choice red winter, $7 25a7 37; choice Minnesota baker's flour, $7 52a7 75. Rye flour, $5 50 per bbl.

GRAIN—Under more liberal receipts the market was easier, prices being generally a shade lower. Wheat—Red winter, $1 43a1 45; white, $1 50a1 53. Oats—The market was not an active one; dealers are purchasing sparingly; holders are not anxious to force operations; mixed, 45c; prime white, 46c. Corn—In ear the demand has fallen off and prices are a shade lower; spot, 63a65c; future delivery, 62c; shelled is held at 65c. Rye—There is nothing doing and prices nominal at 88a90c. Barley continues dull, dealers being apart in their views.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, January 4, 1872.

REMARKS—The market was dull but unchanged, buyers were still disposed to hold off refusing to pay the rates that are demanded; on the other hand holders were not inclined to make concessions. Thus the matter stands.

CRUDE.

In the absence of sales we can only furnish the following:

Spot	10⅝c
January	10⅝c
Sellers option, all year	10½c
Byuers option, all year	13c

REFINED.

The market since our last has presented nothing new; we quote as follows:

Spot	22c
January	22¼c
January to March	23c
April to June	24c

Those figures were for Eastern delivery.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, January 3.—The market and remained quiet all yesterday with the following sales:

UPPER ROAD.

500 bbls	Spot	3 80
1,000 "	"	2 90
4,000 "	"	4 00
2,000 "	s. o. 90 days	4 00

ROUSEVILLE.

500 "	spot	4 00

OIL CITY.

1,000 "	47 gravity	4 20
655 "	" "	4 20
1,000 "	" "	4 25

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.—Market dull.

Standard white	22c
Cases	27c
Crude	11¾c
January	22¼c
January to March	22½a22¾
January to June	22c

OIL CITY, January 3.—Market unsettled and quiet; ordinary on Lower Creek held at $3 95a2 95¾; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $4 00.

ROUSEVILLE, January 3.—Market quiet and dull at $3 90.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, January 3.—Market quiet at about $4 05.

TITUSVILLE, January 3.—Market quiet at $3 95.

CLEVELAND, January 3.—Market quiet at $4 80; refined firm at 21c in car lots.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, January 3, 1872.

CATTLE.

The arrival of cattle by the various railroads centering at the Union Stock Yards were 26 cars and two parts of cars, making 450 head. In addition to these there were a few straggling lots from surrounding counties driven in, making about 500 head of cattle on sale on Monday morning The quality of the offerings, especially those from Chicago, was good, and butchers had no difficulty in getting choice stock. Very few thin or poor cattle were among the offering this week. The market opened up a little slow, buyers not making their appearance as soon as usual, and for a little while trade seemed to rule dull, and it looked as if but few cattle would be sold. Toward nine o'clock, with an increased number of buyers, the market commenced to move more lively, though far from being brisk. Dealers all had to pay higher prices in the West, and as the supply was not more than sufficient for the market, they were not disposed to sell at a sacrifice; on the other hand, butchers have been buying at such low prices that they were loth to pay the advance. However, they had to do it, as the Eastern advices were good and drovers declared they would send their stock East unless they could sell at figures that would justify. After holding back for a while butchers commenced to buy, though not so liberally as they would have done had cattle been selling at lower figures. At eleven o'clock the yards were pretty well cleaned out, but few remaining unsold. Mr. S. Shamberg purchased for New York some two loads of the finest cattle.

The market was satisfactory to sellers of cattle, as generally they obtained about ½c more for cattle than they did the week before, though we do not think they made much money, as cattle in the west were reported ½c higher.

The supply of stockers continue small, very few offering. A fair number of farmers and country dealers were in the market to-day with a view to purchasing, but they had to go home without a supply.

The following are the prices at which cattle sold. For extra 1,600 pound steers, $7 00a7 25; for 1,200 to 1,400 pound steers, fat and smooth, $6 50a7 00; prime 1,000 pound steers, $5 75a6 00; medium 1,000 pound steers, $5 50a5 75; common butcher's stock $5a5 25, Bulls, cows, sags, &c., 3 to 5c.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale was again small, not more than 450 head offering. The market opened up moderately active, and continued so until the close. The best grades of sheep sold well, and at prices a little better than for some time. Nothing was left over, and we think that more sheep could have been sold had they been here. Following are the sales as made by dealers from which the reader can have an idea of the market:

James Shaw sold 18 head of Lawrence county sheep, averaging 90 lbs, at $5 25 per cwt.

Schidmantel & Thinner sold 80 head of extra sheep, weighing about 110 lbs, to P. Tesh at $6 50 per cwt; also 80 head medium to good from $5 25 to 6 25 per cwt.

John Drum sold 107 head common sheep at prices averaging about $2 25 per head.

J. W. Stewart sold 65 head Ohio sheep at prices from $6 to $6 75 per cwt.

T. G. Dalzell sold 98 head common sheep at $2 per head.

J. Anderson sold 63 head medium sheep for $2 55.

HOGS.

The supply of hogs on the market was fair and about enough to supply the demand. The market opened up moderately active, and a good many hogs were sold in small lots to dealers. Prime hogs brought from $5 to $5 10, medium $4 75; common $4 25 to 4 50.

Following are some sales from which the reader can see prices:

Holmes & Lafferty sold 19 head, weighing 4,656, at $4 50 per hundred lbs.

James Hunter sold a lot of mixed Ohio hogs for F. Monia, at $4 50 per hundred lbs.

Emerick & Co., F. Hector, J. Rothchild & Son and C. Buyer, regular dealers, retailed to customers about four hundred head at prices running from $4 50 to 5 00 per hundred lbs.

T. G. Dalzell sold 19 head of Pennsylvania hogs at $4 50 per hundred lbs; also 1 extra Berkshire, weighing 700 lbs at 6c per lb.

J. W. Unger sold 22 head of Ohio hogs at $4 35 per hundred lbs, also 1 lot stock at from 4c to 5c.

J. Anderson sold 10 head of Ohio hogs, weighing 1,775, at $4 45 per 100 lbs.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, TUESDAY, January 2, 1872.

STOCK ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals of live stock at the Central Yards for the week ending Saturday, December 30, as reported by Mr. C. R. Martin, Yard Master: Cattle, 215 cars; hogs, 120 cars; sheep, 27 cars; horses, 7 cars; mules 1 car.

CATTLE.

As will be seen by the above report, the receipts of cattle during the week have been light. The market was well represented by eastern buyers, better than it generally is during Holidays, and with a reduced supply on hands it ruled active with prices firm and steady. Towards the close of the market cattle sold probably a little higher than at the first of the week. The supply on sale was much lighter than the demand, and dealers say as many more cattle would have met with a reedy sale. A good many dealers go home with unfilled orders. The following are the current rates for the different grades:

Extra 1,700 lb steers	7 00a7 25
Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lb steers	$6 00a6 25
Good to prime	2 25a5 50
Common to medium	4 50a5 00
Butchers' stock	4 25a4 50
Cows, heifers, &c	2 50a4 25
Stock steers	3 75a4 00

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs continue light. This week the quality on sale has been rather below the usual average. The market has, since our last report, ruled pretty steady with a moderate demand. The transactions have been smaller than usual, but this is generally the case during the holidays. The following are the rates current for the different grades:

Extra Philadelphia	$4 75
Good to prime Philadelphia	4 46a4 70
Good to prime New York	4 20a4 40
Rough to common	4 00a4 10

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale since our last report has been very small. The market has ruled quiet, most of the dealers having left for the East Prices have not changed any, and are about as follows:

Extra, 100 to 110 lbs	$6 2.a6 50
Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs	5 50a5 75
Decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs	4 50a5 25
Common, 70 to 75 lbs	4 25a4 50
Foot rot and scalawags, ₱ head.	1 75a2 25

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

New York Market.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Gold quiet at 109¼a109¼.

Loans were made at from 7 per cent. gold to ¼ per cent. for carryings.

Clearings $34,50,0000.

Governments quiet and steady.

Stocks opened strong but were heavy and lower during the afternoon. The decline was most marked in Wabash, Northwestern Common, Union Pacific and Pacific mail. The dealings at the close were small, with a slight recovery from the lowest point. The Boston, Hartford and Erie shares advanced to 4¼ to-day, the highest point attained for sometime past.

Lake Shore directors to-day declared a dividend of 4 per cent., payable in July 1st, the transfer books to close on January 6th. It is stated that there will be no dividends on Paul Common.

Money was very light and loaned as high as ¼ per cent. per day.

State bonds were quiet but firm.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 3.—Flour quiet. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 spring $1 23, No 2, $1 20¾; No 3, 111; seller last half month, $1 22¼; February, $1 22¾a1 23; seller March, $1 25a1 26. Corn dull and lower; No 2 mixed, 40½c; rejected 37¼c; seller February, 41¾a41½c; seller april, 43a43¾c; seller May, 46¾a46¾c. Oats firm; No 2, 32c; rejected, 29¼c; seller, January, 32⅝c; seller April. 34¼c; May, 37¼a37¾c. Rye advanced; No 2, 63¾a 64c; rejected, 57a57c. Barley dull; No 2 fall, 60¼a61c; No 3, 48c; rejected, 40a42c; seller February, 61¾c. Pork dull and declined to $13 12½; seller February, $13 30 a13 35; March, $13 50a13 60; $13 80a13 85. Lard firm at 8½c cash; January and February, 9½c; March, 9c. Green meats quiet and nominal. Hams in pickle, 8¾a9c. Bulk meats quiet and weak. Boxed meats steady and unchanged. Beef products steady and unchanged. Hogs dull and drooping at $4 00a2 40; dressed quiet and easier at $4 90; closing firm. Whisky quiet and steady at 88c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 3.—Tobacco very active, sales 75 hhds lugs at $6 25a8; low to fine leaf $8 25a18 25. Bagging quiet and firm at 13a14c cash. Cotton firm; middling 19c. Flour fairly active and unchanged; round lots of extra family at $6 25. Wheat in fair inquiry; red from store at $1 50a1 65. Corn quiet; shelled 63c. Oats steady at 50c for prime sacked. Rye steady; prime 85c. Barley —No 1 fall 85c. Provisions in fair order demand, prices firm; mess pork $14 cash; bacon—shoulders 7c; clear rib sides 7¼c; do clear 7¾c; bulk shoulders 5¼c; clear rib sides 6¼c; do clear 6¾c; lard 9a10¼c. Whisky quiet 90a91c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 3.—Cotton advanced; middling, 19a19¾c. Flour firm; family, $6 65a6 85. Wheat active and advanced; red winter, $1 45a1 48. Corn firm; ear, 47a48c. Rye firm at 81a83c. Oats quiet; No 2, 38a39c. Barley remains unchanged, at 75a85c. Coffee firm. Sugar firm, prime N. O., 10½a11c. Oils unchanged. Eggs dull and a shade lower, at 30a31c. Butter firm. Pork quiet and weak at $13 50. Lard quiet and weak; steam, 8¾c; kettle, 9¼c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 5¼a5¼c; sides, clear rib, 6a6¼c; clear, 6¼a6¼c; the outside rates where fully cured; no sales. Bacon drooping; shoulders, 6¾c; sides, clear rib and clear, 7¼a7½c. Hogs heavy; the receipts depress the market; closing at $4 25a4 50. Receipts, 9,200. Whisky firm at 89c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, January 3.—Flour firm. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 1 white Michigan $1 53; amber Michigan $1 46½a1 45¾; No. 2 red $1 40½; No. 3 red $1 34½. Corn firm; high mixed 69c; yellow mixed 58½c; yellow 59c. Oats a shade better; No. 2 39½a40; Michigan 40a30½c. Clover seed steady at $6 00a6 05.

No Insidious are the First Approaches of Consumption that thousands remain unconscious of its presence until it has brought them to the verge of the grave. An immediate resort to Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, upon the first appearance of Cough, Pain or Soreness of the Throat or Chest, would very generally preclude a fatal result, or, in case the symptoms indicate the presence of Latent Consumption, would tend to subdue the violence of the disease, and thus materially assist in prolonging the life of the patient. Use the Expectorant, therefore, when you take a cold, and by so doing prevent the necessity of its use in more dangerous complaints. Sold everywhere.

Burnett's Kalliston is the best preparation extant for beautifying the complexion and curing skin disease.

MARRIED.

BENNETT—STEEN—On Thursday evening, December 28th, 1871, at Third U. P. Church, by Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., JOHN G. BENNETT to Miss SALLIE STEEN, both of this city.

DIED.

McKENNA—On Thursday morning, December 28, of a lingering illness, JAS. MCKENNA, in the 34th year of his age.

BECKHAM—On Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m., JOS. F. BECKHAM, in the 42d year of his age.

GORMLY—On Saturday afternoon, December 30, 1871, SAMUEL GORMLY, Esq., aged 70 years.

BOYLE—Last evening, at 7 o'clock, Mrs. MARGARET BOYLE, in the 61st year of her age.

NOURSE—On Saturday at noon, WILLIAM H. NOURSE, in the 44th year of his age.

REID—On Tuesday January 2nd, at 3 o'clock a. m. ISABELLA REID, aged 27 years.

STEWART—On Monday morning, January 1st, a 7 o'clock, Mrs. ELIZABETH STEWART aged 94 years.

GILNER—On Monday evening, January 1, 1872, at 6 o'clock PETER GILNER aged 56 years.

KENNEY—On Wednesday, January 3, 1872, at 1½ o'clock a. m., TIMOTHY KENNEY, aged 42 years.

CHARLESWORTH—On Wednesday, January 3, at 8 o'clock p. m., BERNARD CHARLESWORTH, in the 29th year of his age.

JENKINSON—On Tuesday, January 2, 1872, at 3 o'clock p. m., MARY wife, of Wm. Jenkinson, in the 29th year of her age

Warning Words.

The strength and nervous energy of the human body ought to be increased during the winter, for two reasons: In the first place, disease of the most deadly character may be generated at this season; and secondly, it is of the utmost importance that during the cold winter months the system should be put in a condition to withstand the effects of the Spring miasma, and the subsequent depressing heat of Summer. It is, therefore, advisable, in fact essential, to tone, regulate and invigorate the digestive and secretive organs at this period of the year, and of all the stomachics and alteratives at present known. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most powerful, the most harmless, and the most agreeable. The temperature of winter would be in itself a glorious tonic, if it did not, unfortunately, bring with it a volume of chilling moisture and unwholesome winds, which have a bad effect on the skin and lungs. There must be guard against, or there is no security for health. The effect of a course of the Bitters is to give vigor and tone to the entire organization —The superficial muscles and nerves, as well as the internal viscera. A regular habit of body, a healthy and natural flow of bile, an active digestion, a good appetite, pure blood, and a vigorous circulation of that fluid, are among the blessings derivable from a persistent use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. which not only more than supplies the place of the best tonics, cathartics and antiseptics prescribed in their separate forms by physicians, but perform the three-fold work of invigoration, regulation and purification, at one and the same time.

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To purify the surface with various materials is comparatively an easy thing, and when such a thing is attempted, the bare idea of soap and water is sufficiently suggestive, but the inside—how about that? Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, when taken into the stomach is digested with the food, carried with the chyle into the blood and imbues it with a newness of vitality, attacking and neutralizing the morbid materials with which that fluid is charged, until it has eliminated them from the system; attested by hundreds of people who have taken it, who now exult in the rosied hue of health which has taken the place of the pallor and wanness of disease and the flaccid muscles, and the relaxed nerves have once more assumed their wonted energy, and the eye sparkles with the light of a new hope.

These are the common results of the use of Dr Keyser's Lung Cure. Its cleansing and purifying properties, as well as its expectorant and demulcent properties; are quickly manifested in all the earlier symptoms of pulmonary disease; and an ordinary cough is readily cured by it in a single day. Sold at the Doctor's Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, where the doctor has a private office for all chronic lung diseases, from 10 a. m. until 1 p. m. and from 3 until 6 p. m.

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